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Upton's infantry tactics ...

Emory Upton

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Upton, Emery.

UPTON'S INFANTRY TACTICS,

ABRIDGED AND REVISED,

EMBRACING THE

SCHOOLS OF THE SQUAD AND COMPANY,

SKIRMISHERS, INSPECTION, ETC.,

BEING PART OF A WORK ON

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

PREPARED FOR

Cadets at Colleges and Academies and for Military Students generally.

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CALIFORNIA.

SECOND EDITION.

LIEUT. HUGH T. REED, U. S. ARMY,

Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Southern Illinois Normal University,
Late Inspector General of Indiana.

BALTIMORE:
A. W. REED & CO., 145 N. HOWARD ST.
1882.

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The following letter, published by permission, explains lf, to-wit:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 28, 1882.

UT. H. T. REED, U. S. A.

SIR:—I have carefully examined your revision of Upton's ctics, and can assure you that I am indeed pleased with arrangement. The idea of referring to the War Depart- nt orders, as you have done, will settle the disputes that e in regard to certain questions of drill, and I recom- nd it for use in all competitive drills.

I am satisfied that this work will insure uniformity in all antry exercises in the school of the soldier, the company, pections, etc., and will introduce the book in this State.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed) JAMES R. CARNAHAN,
Brig. Gen. and Adj't Gen'l. Ind.

24436

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PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

"For *gold* the merchant plows the main,
The farmer plows the manor;
But *glory* is the soldier's prize,
The soldier's wealth is *honor*."—*Burns.*

The demand for this little volume has been so great that the first edition is exhausted before the work has been fairly introduced. In his letter ordering one-hundred copies of the book, the colonel of a prominent New York regiment in speaking of it says, "I desire to make an effort to have *every man* in the ranks own one—it is brief, and more explicit than (Upton's) the parent work."

In preparing this edition for the press, the author takes pleasure in stating that he has found it necessary to make very few additions to, or changes in, the first edition.

The work on "Military Science and Tactics" referred to in the preface to the first edition, has recently been completed, and is already in the hands of many cadets and other military men.

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In the study of any military subject, we should bear in mind that "every great discovery in the art of war has a life-saving and peace-promoting influence. The effects of the invention of gunpowder are a familiar proof of this remark, and the same principle applies to the discoveries of modern times. By perfecting ourselves in military science—paradoxical as it may seem—we are therefore assisting in the diffusion of peace, and hastening the approach of that period when 'swords shall be beaten into plowshares, and spears into pruning hooks; when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.'"

October 27, 1882. THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

Having been frequently called upon by the Cadets of the Institution at which I am stationed, and by militia-men in various parts of the country, to aid them in deciding questions in the tactics that are, or seem to be, obscure or conflicting, and also for my own use, I have endeavored to make the study less difficult, by collecting the orders and letters relating to the tactics, issued from the Adjutant General's Office of the Army, subsequent to the last revision by General Upton, and by giving the customs of the service on points not clearly defined, together with numerous references from one paragraph of the tactics to another.

This article treats only of the drill, inspection, etc., pertaining to a separate infantry company, and it is published in advance of a more general work (of which it is a part) on "Military Science and Tactics," at the request of Brigadier General James R. Carnahan, who will command the Military Encampment to be held at Indianapolis, July 1st to

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6th, proximo. In this connection the following extract from a leading journal will be *a propos*, to-wit :

"The citizen-soldier will remember that it is upon him, when the civil power has failed, that the State relies for the vindication of its laws and institutions, imperiled from whatever cause, and that in becoming the soldier, he has lost none of the characteristics or duties of a citizen, but has assumed, simply, such further obligations as imperatively demand of him a conduct which shall inspire the confidence and respect of the people."

THE AUTHOR.

RICHMOND, IND., June 29, 1882.

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ARTICLE I.

UPTON'S U. S. INFANTRY TACTICS.

I.—Remarks.
II.—School of the Squad.
III.—Manual of Arms.
IV.—School of the Company.
V.—Skirmishers.
VI.—Camping.
VII.—Honors, Salutes, Etc.
VIII.—Inspection.
IX.—Muster.
X.—Undress Parade.
XI.—Undress Guard Mounting
XII.—Formation of a Battalion.
XIII.—Dress Parade.
XIV.—Dress Guard Mounting.
XV.—Trumpet Signals.

I.— Remarks.

1. To insure uniformity, all exercises, evolutions, and ceremonies not embraced in these (Upton's) Tactics are prohibited, and those therein prescribed will be strictly observed. (G. O. No. 6, 1873, Hd. Qrs. of the Army.)

2. All paragraphs of this article *not* taken from Upton's Infantry Tactics may be readily distinguished by the absence of reference marks after them, and they are given as the author's version of the *customs of the service* in the regular army.

3. The following system of Infanty Tactics, Double and Single Rank, is based upon a *front of four men* as a UNIT. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 1.)

4. A man is estimated as being 22 inches wide across the shoulders, and 12 inches deep through the breast; therefore four men (the tactical unit) in single rank are presumed to occupy 88 inches in width. (¶ 54 and 227.)

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5. The movements explained in the tactics are confined as nearly as possible to those finding practical application in war. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 2.)

6. Except in particular cases, the commands of the instructor will be given for the execution of the movements toward both the right and left flanks, the movements, however, will be explained toward but one flank, it being only necessary to substitute the word *left* for *right*, or the reverse, to have the explanation of the corresponding movements toward the other flank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 3.)

7. All movements which are not prescribed from a halt, or on the march, may be executed either at a halt or marching. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 4.)

8. All movements, not specially excepted, may be executed in *double time.* If the movement be from a halt, or when marching in quick time, the command *double time* precedes the command *march;* if marching in double time, the command *double time* is omitted. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 5.)

9. In those movements where the guide may be either *right* or *left*, the words "*right*" or "*left*" in the commands are in parenthesis. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 6.)

10. When, for purposes of instruction, any movement is divided into motions, or executed in detail, the last syllable of the command determines the prompt performance of the first motion, and the commands, TWO, THREE, etc., that of the other motions. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 7.)

11. To execute movements in detail, the instructor first commands: *By the numbers;* all movements divided into motions are then executed as above explained, until he commands: *Without the numbers.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 8.)

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Commands.

12. There are two kinds:

The *preparatory command*, such as *forward*, which indicates the movement that is to be executed.

The command of *execution*, such as MARCH, or HALT, or in the manual of arms, the part of the command which causes the execution.

The *preparatory commands* are distinguished by *italics*, those of *execution* by SMALL CAPITALS.

The tone of command is animated, distinct, and of a loudness proportioned to the number of men under instruction.

Each preparatory command is pronounced in an ascending tone of voice, but always in such a manner that the command of execution may be more energetic and elevated.

The command of *execution* is pronounced in a tone firm and brief.

The trumpet will be used for giving commands whenever it can be done to advantage. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 9.)

II.—School of the Squad.

13. The object of this school being the individual and progressive instruction of recruits, the instructor never requires a movement to be made until he has fully explained and executed it. He accustoms the recruit to take by himself the proper position, rectifies it when necessary, and sees that no movements are performed carelessly, or with undue haste. Each movement should be understood before passing to another. After being properly executed, in the order laid down, the instructor no longer confines himself to that order; on the contrary, he changes it, that he may judge of the intelligence of the men. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 10.)

Position of the Soldier.

14. Heels on the same line, and as near each other as the conformation of the man permits.

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The feet turned out equally, and forming with each other an angle of about sixty degrees.

The knees straight, without stiffness.

The body erect on the hips, inclining a little forward.

The shoulders square, and falling equally.

The arms hanging naturally.

The elbows near the body.

The palms of the hands turned slightly to the front, the little fingers behind the seams of the trousers.

The head erect and square to the front.

The chin slightly drawn in, without constraint.

The eyes straight to the front, and striking the ground at about the distance of fifteen yards.

Remarks on the Position of the Soldier.

Heels on the same line. If one be in rear of the other, the shoulder on that side will be thrown back, and the position constrained.

Heels more or less closed. Men who are knock-kneed, or who have legs with large calves, cannot, without constraint, make their heels touch while standing.

Feet turned out equally, and not forming too large an angle. If one foot be turned out more than the other, the shoulders will be deranged, and, if both feet be too much turned out, it will be impossible to incline the upper part of the body forward without making the whole position unsteady.

Knees straight, without stiffness. If stiffened, constraint and fatigue will be unavoidable.

Body erect on the hips. This gives equilibrium to the position. The instructor will observe that many recruits have the bad habit of dropping a shoulder or advancing a hip. These defects he will labor to correct.

Upper part of the body inclining forward. Recruits are commonly disposed to the reverse, to project the belly and throw back the shoulders, which causes great inconvenience in marching. The habit of inclining forward the upper part of the body is so important to contract, that

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the instructor must enforce it from the beginning, particularly with recruits who have naturally the opposite tendency.

Shoulders square. If the shoulders be advanced beyond the line of the breast, and the back arched (the defect called round shoulders) the man cannot align himself nor use his arms with address. Unless the coat fits easily about the shoulders and armpits, it will be difficult to correct this defect. The shoulders must not be thrown too far back, as this will make the belly project, and curve the small of the back.

Arms hanging naturally; elbows near the body; palms of the hands turned slightly to the front; little fingers behind the seams of the trousers. These positions prevent the men from occupying unnecessary space in ranks, and keep in the shoulders.

Head erect and square to the front; chin slightly drawn in, without constraint. If there be stiffness in these positions, it will be communicated to the upper part of the body, embarrass its movements, and give pain and fatigue.

Eyes straight to the front. This is the surest way of maintaining the shoulders in a line — an essential object to be insisted upon and attained. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 11.)

To Rest and Dismiss the Squad.

15. The instructor lets the men rest from time to time. For this purpose he commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. REST.

At the command *rest*, the recruit is no longer required to preserve immobility, silence, or to remain strictly in his place. If the instructor commands: 1. *In place*, 2. REST, the recruit is not required to preserve immobility or silence, but must always keep one of his heels in place. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 12.)

16. To resume the attention, the instructor commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION; at the second command, the recruit takes his position, remains motionless, and fixes his attention. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 13.)

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17. To dismiss the squad, the instructor commands: 1. *Break ranks*, 2. MARCH. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 14.)

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18. The following movements should be taught to not more than four recruits at a time, who at first are placed in single rank, two yards apart, and without arms. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 15.)

Setting up.

19. As the importance of *setting up* cannot be over-estimated, the following exercises must be often recurred to, and all soldiers will be frequently practiced therein.

The instructor commands:

1. *First*, 2. EXERCISE.

Bring the hands to the front till the little fingers meet, nails downward, arms horizontal. (TWO.) Raise the hand in a circular direction over the head, the ends of the fingers touching, and pointing downward so as to touch the top of the forage-cap, thumbs pointing to the rear, and shoulders kept down, elbows pressed back. (THREE.) Extend the arms upward to the full length, the palms of the hands touching; then force them obliquely back, and gradually let them fall to the position of the soldier.

1. *Second*, 2. EXERCISE.

Raise the arms from the sides, extended to their full length, till the hands meet above the head, palms of the hands to the front, fingers pointing upward, thumbs locked, right thumb in front, the shoulders pressed back. (TWO.) Bend over till the hands, if possible, touch the ground, keeping the arms and knees straight. (THREE.) Resume the position of the soldier.

1. *Third*, 2. EXERCISE.

Extend the arms horizontally to the front, the palms of the hands touching. (TWO.) Throw the arms, extended,

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well to the rear, inclining slightly downward; at the same time raise the body upon the toes. (THREE.) Resume the position of the soldier.

The first and second motions of this exercise should be continued by the commands, *one*, *two—one*, *two*, till the recruits, if possible, are able to touch the hands behind the back.

1. *Fourth*, 2. EXERCISE.

Raise the arms laterally until horizontal, palms of the hands upward. (TWO.) Swing the arms circularly, upward and backward, from front to rear. (THREE.) Resume the position of the soldier.

As soon as the recruits understand the various exercises, they are continued without dwelling upon the numbers, the instructor prefacing the exercise by the command *continue the motion*, and giving the command THREE for the conclusion. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 16.)

Eyes Right or Left.

20. The instructor commands: 1. *Eyes*, 2. RIGHT (or LEFT), 3. FRONT.

At the command *right*, turn the head gently, so as to bring the inner corner of the left eye in a line with the buttons of the coat, the eyes fixed on the line of the eyes of the men in, or supposed to be in, the same rank.

At the command *front* the head resumes the habitual position.

The instructor takes particular care that the movement of the head does not derange the squareness of the shoulders, which will happen if the movement of the former be too sudden. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 17.)

Salute for Enlisted Men.

21. The instructor commands: 1. *Right* (or *left*) *hand*, 2. SALUTE.

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Raise the right hand smartly, pointing in the same direction as the right foot, the palm of the hand down, the thumb close to the forefinger, the arm extended, and horizontal. (TWO.) Bring the hand around till the point of the thumb and side of the forefinger touch the lower edge of the cap or visor, at the same time turn the head a little to the left, look toward the person to be saluted, and retain this position till the salute is acknowledged. (THREE.) Bring back the hand and arm to the position of the first motion, at the same time cast the eyes to the front. (FOUR.) Drop the arms quickly by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 18.)

Salute for Officers.

22. (*First motion.*) Raise the right hand (back to the front,) till the tips of the fingers touch the visor opposite the right eye, the thumb closed, the fingers and hand extended in prolongation of the forearm, the elbow down.

(*Second motion.*) Lower the hand briskly, and to the right till the point of the fingers are at the height of the shoulder and in front of it, the elbow advancing slightly; the hand and fingers still extended in prolongation of the forearm.

(*Third motion.*) Drop the hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 764.)

23. Cadets at West Point salute as prescribed for officers.

Facings.

24. *To the right or left.* The instructor commands: 1. *Right* (or *left*), 2. FACE. At the command *face*, raise the right foot slightly, face to the right, turning on the left heel, the left toe slightly raised; replace the right heel by the side of the left and on the same line.

The facings to the left are executed upon the same heel as the facings to the right. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 19.)

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25. *To the rear.* The instructor commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. ABOUT, 3. FACE. At the command *about*, turn on the left heel, bring the left toe to the front, carry the right foot to the rear, the hollow opposite to and three inches from the left heel, the feet square to each other.

At the command *face*, turn on both heels, raise the toes a little, face to the rear, and when the face is nearly completed, raise the right foot and replace it by the left. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 20.)

26. *About face for officers.* At the command *about*, carry the toe of the right foot about eight inches to the rear and three inches to the left of the left heel, without changing the direction of the foot. At the command *face*, turn upon the left heel and right toe, face to the rear, and replace the right heel by the side of the left. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 765.)

27. The non-commissioned staff face about as prescribed for officers. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 766.)

Parade Rest.

28. To give the men rest, imposing both steadiness of position and silence, the instructor commands: 1. *Parade*, 2. REST. Carry the right foot three inches directly to the rear, the left knee slightly bent; clasp the hands in front of the center of the body, the left hand uppermost, the left thumb clasped by the thumb and forefinger of the right hand.

To resume the position of the soldier the instructor commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 21.)

29. The parade rest for officers without swords is the same as for the men.

Direct Step.

30. The length of the direct step, in common and quick time, is [redacted] inches, measured from heel to heel; the

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cadence is at the rate of 90 steps per minute for common time, and 110 steps for quick time. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 22.)

31. The principles of the direct step are taught by means of the *balance step;* during its execution the instructor requires the recruits to keep the body, shoulders, arms, and hands in the position of the soldier.

The instructor commands: 1. *Balance step*, 2. *Left foot*, 3. FORWARD, 4. REAR, 5. HALT.

At the command *forward*, bend slightly the left knee, and carry the left foot, without jerk, about 14 inches to the front, the knee straightening as the foot is brought forward, the toe turned out and slightly depressed, the sole of the foot about three inches from the ground, the body balanced firmly on the right foot, and inclining slightly forward.

At the command *rear*, carry the left foot, without jerk, to the rear, the knee slightly bent, the toe on a line with the right heel, and inclining slightly downward.

The steps may be continued by alternating the commands, *forward* and *rear*.

At the command *halt*, given after the command *rear*, plant the foot by the side of the other.

The balance step with the right foot is similarly executed. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 23.)

32. To execute the balance-step, gaining ground to the front, the instructor commands: 1. *Balance step*, 2. *Left foot*, 3. FORWARD, 4. GROUND, 5. HALT.

At the command *forward*, advance the left foot as previously explained, and at the command *ground*, plant it without shock, the foot advancing as the weight of the body is brought forward, the left heel 28 inches from the right; the right foot is then advanced without command to the position of *forward*, and similarly planted at the command *ground*.

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The movement is continued by the command *ground*, until the command *halt*, when the foot in advance is planted, and the one in rear brought to the side of it.

The command *ground* is at first given in very slow cadence, to allow each recruit to balance himself on the foot that is planted, and is afterward gradually increased to common time. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 24.)

To March in the Direct Step.

33. The principles of the balance step being thoroughly understood, the instructor commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Common time*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *forward*, throw the weight of the body upon the right leg without bending the left knee.

At the command *march*, move the left leg smartly, but without jerk, carry the foot straight forward 28 inches from the right, measuring from heel to heel, the sole near the ground, the toe a little depressed, the knee straight and slightly turned out; at the same time throw the weight of the body forward, and plant the foot without shock, the weight of the body resting upon it; next, in like manner, advance the right foot, and plant it as above; continue the march, without crossing the legs or striking one against the other, keeping the face direct to the front.

The instructor indicates from time to time the cadence of the step by calling *one*, *two*, *three*, *four;* or *left*, *right*, the instant the left and right foot, respectively, should be planted. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 25.)

34. To arrest the march, the instructor commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. HALT.

At the command *halt*, given the instant either foot is brought to the ground, the foot in rear is brought up and planted by the side of the other without shock.

Common time is used preparatory to instruction in quick time, and is also employed to correct defects when marching in quick time; in other cases it is used only when specially directed. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 26.)

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35. To march in quick time, the instructor commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 27.)

36. A squad is passed from common to quick time by the commands: 1. *Quick time*, 2. MARCH, and from quick to common time by the commands: 1. *Common time*, 2. MARCH. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 28.)

Short Step.

37. Being in march, to shorten the step, the instructor commands: 1. *Short step*, 2. MARCH.

At the second command, the full length of the step is reduced to 14 inches, the squad resuming the full step at the command: 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 29.)

To Mark Time.

38. Being in march, the instructor commands: 1. *Mark time*, 2. MARCH.

At the second command, given the instant one foot is coming to the ground, continue the cadence and make a semblance of marching, without gaining ground, by alternately advancing each foot about half its length, and bringing it back square with the other.

To resume the direct step, the instructor commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 30.)

39. Mark time may be executed from a halt. See the explanation for *right by twos* in the School of the Company, where the movement is prescribed from both a halt and marching.

To Change Step.

40. Being in march, the instructor commands: 1. *Change step*, 2. MARCH. At the command *march*, given the instant the right foot comes to the ground, the left foot is advanced and planted, the hollow of the right is then advanced against the heel of the left, the recruit again stepping off with the left.

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The change on the right foot is similarly executed, the command *march* being given when the left foot strikes the ground. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 31.)

Side Step.

41. Being at a halt, the instructor commands: 1. *Side step to the right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, carry the right foot 6 inches to the right, keeping the knees straight, and the shoulders square to the front; as soon as the right foot is planted, bring the left foot to the side of it, and continue the movement, observing the cadence, until the commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. HALT.

The side step is always executed in quick time, unless common time be specified. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 32.)

Back Step.

42. Being at a halt, the instructor commands: 1. *Backward*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, step off smartly with the left foot 14 inches straight to the rear, measuring from heel to heel, and so on with the feet in succession till the commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. HALT. At the command *halt*, bring back the foot in front to the side of the one in rear. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 33.)

To March to the Rear.

43. Being in march, the instructor commands: 1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; then turn on the balls of both feet, face to the right about, and immediately step off with the left foot. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 34.)

The command march can only be given when the right foot strikes the ground.

44. *Change step*, *backward*, and, *to the rear*, are habitually executed in quick time.

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The Double Step.

45. The length of the double step is 33 inches; the cadence is at the rate of 165 steps per minute.

To teach the principles of the double step, the instructor commands: 1. *Double step*, 2. MARCH.

At the first command, raise the hands till the forearms are horizontal, fingers closed, nails toward the body, elbows to the rear.

At the command *march*, raise the left leg to the front, bending and elevating the knee as much as possible, the part of the leg between the knee and instep vertical, the toe depressed; replace the foot in its former position, and execute the same movement with the right leg.

The instructor, placing himself seven or eight yards in front of the recruit and facing him, indicates the cadence by the commands *one*, *two*, given alternately as the left and right foot touch the ground, beginning at common time, and increasing gradually to double time. The alternate movement of the feet is continued till the commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. HALT.

At the command *halt*, bring the foot, which is raised, by the side of the other, drop the hands, and resume the position of the soldier. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 35.)

46. The recruit being established in the principles of the step, the instructor commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Double time*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *forward*, throw the weight of the body on the right leg; at the second command, raise the hands till the forearms are horizontal; at the command *march*, carry forward the left foot, the legs slightly bent, the knee somewhat raised, and plant the foot, the toe first, 33 inches from the right; then execute the same motion with the right foot; continue this alternate movement of the feet, throwing the weight of the body upon the foot in advance, and allow a natural swinging motion to the arms.

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(*a.*) The double step, under urgent circumstances, may be increased to 180 steps per minute. At this rate a mile can be passed over in ten or eleven minutes. The recruits are also exercised in running, the principles being the same as for double time. In marching in double time, and at the run, the men breathe as much as possible through the nose, keeping the mouth closed; experience has proved that by conforming to this principle, men can go much farther with less fatigue. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 36.)

(*b.*) The squad may be halted when marching in *double time* by the commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. HALT.

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47. When the recruits are well instructed in the foregoing principles, they are formed in larger squads, in single rank, elbow to elbow, to teach them the principles of alignment, marching with a guide, wheeling, and turning. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 37.)

48. The instructor, who is usually a non-commissioned officer, should explain to the recruits how the squad is to be formed at the sounding of the *assembly*, how to answer to their names, how to count fours, etc., as is explained in the school of the company. (¶ 198.)

Alignments.

49. The instructor first teaches the recruits to align themselves man by man, the better to comprehend the principles of alignment; to this end, he advances the two men on the right, three or more yards, and having aligned them, commands: 1. *By file*; 2. *Right* (or *left*), 3. DRESS, 4. FRONT.

At the command *dress*, the recruits move up successively, in quick time, shortening the last step so as to find themselves about six inches behind the alignment, each recruit then moves on the line, which must never be passed, taking steps of two or three inches, casting his eyes to the right so as to see the coat-buttons of the second man from

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him. Keeping his shoulders square to the front, and touching with his elbow that of the man on the right without opening his arms.

At the command *front*, given when the rank is well aligned, the recruits cast their eyes to the front and remain firm.

The recruits having learned to align themselves, man by man, the instructor next aligns the squad by the commands: 1. *Right* (or *left*), 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT.

At the command *dress*, the entire rank, except the men established as a basis, moves forward, and dresses up to the line, as previously explained. The instructor verifies the alignment by placing himself outside the right flank, and orders forward or back such files as may be in rear or advance of the line; this done, he commands, *front*. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 38.)

50. Alignments to the rear are executed on the same principles, the recruits stepping back a little beyond the line, and then dressing up, by short steps of two or three inches. The commands are: 1. *By file, right* (or *left*), *backward*, 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT; or, 1. *Right* (or *left*) *backward*, 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 39.)

51. The squad being correctly aligned, the instructor places a well instructed man on the side on which the guide is to be, and commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the recruits step off smartly with the left foot, the guide marching straight to the front.

The instructor observes, in marching in line, that the men touch lightly the elbow toward the side of the guide; that they open out neither arm; that they yield to pressure coming from the side of the guide, and resist pressure coming from the opposite direction; that shortening or lengthening the step, they gradually recover the alignment and touch of the elbow, if lost, and that they keep the head direct to the front, no matter on which side the guide may be.

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The impulsion of the quick step having tendency to make men too free and easy in their movements, the instructor impresses it upon them that the alignment can only be preserved in marching by the uniformity in the step, both in length and swiftness, by the touch of the elbow, and the maintenance of the shoulders square with the line of direction. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 40.)

To March by the Flank.

52. Being at a halt, the instructor commands: 1. *Right* (or *left*), 2. FACE, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH. If in march, the instructor commands: 1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank*, 2. MARCH. At the command *march*, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot, then turn to the right and step off in the new direction with the right foot. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 41.)

53. In the march by the flank the recruits cover each other, and keep closed to *facing distance*, that is, to such distance that in forming line the elbows will touch.

The march by the flank is habitually executed in quick time; if necessary to march in double time the distance is increased to 32 inches. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 42.)

54. Ten inches is regarded as facing distance, for, take two men in line, elbow to elbow, they together occupy 44 inches in width, and each one occupies 12 inches in depth; face them to the right or left, and from the center of the one to the center of the other is 22 inches; deducting 12 inches, half the depth of the two men, leaves 10 inches, the distance between them. (¶ 4 and 227.)

55. A squad of four men, or company in column of fours, may be marched by the flank.

56. A single rank faced to the right or left is called a *column of files*. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 43.)

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57. To halt the column of files, the instructor commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. HALT; and, to face it to the front, 3. *Left* (or *right*), 4. FACE.

Marching in column of files, to march in line, the instructor commands: 1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*). (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 44.)

To Change Direction in Column of Files.

58. Being in march, the instructor commands: 1. *Column right* (or *left*); or, 1. *Column half right* (or *half left*), 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the leading file faces to the right, or half-right, and is followed by the other files, who face on the same ground. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 45.)

59. The guides of a squad or company are the right and left files (generally sergeants) of the squad or company.

To Oblique.

60. The recruits being well established in the principles of the direct march, are exercised in marching obliquely. The squad marching in line, the instructor commands: 1. *Right* (or *left*) *oblique*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, each man makes a half face to the right, and then marches straight in the new direction. As the men no longer touch elbows, they glance along the shoulders of the nearest files, toward the side to which they are obliquing, and regulate their steps so that their shoulders are always behind those of the next man on that side, and that his head conceals the heads of the other men in the rank. The men preserve the same length of pace and the same degree of obliquity, the line of the rank remaining parallel to its original position.

To resume the original direction the instructor commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, each man makes a half face to the left in marching, and then moves straight to the front.

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(*a.*) If the squad be at a halt, the men half face to the right at the command *right oblique*, and step off at the command *march*. If halted while obliquing, they will, after halting, face to the front without further command. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 46.)

61. If at right shoulder or support arms, and the squad be halted while obliquing, it resumes the carry upon halting, and then faces to the front. (Decision by Gen. Upton.)

62. In the oblique march in line, the guide is always on the side toward which the oblique is made, without any indication to that effect being given; and when the direct march is resumed, the guide is, equally without indication, on the side where it was previous to the oblique. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 47.)

63. The squad in column of files obliques by the same commands and means as when in line, the leading file being the guide. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 48.)

To March Backward.

64. Being at a halt, the instructor commands: 1. *Backward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the men move to the rear, taking steps of 14 inches.

The back step is only used to gain a few steps to the rear, and is always executed in quick time. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 49.)

65. A halt must be made before executing any other commands.

To March to the Rear.

66. Being in march, the instructor commands: 1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*). (Upton's Inf. Tac., 50.)

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To March in Double Time.

67. Being at a halt, the instructor commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. *Double time*, 4. MARCH. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 51.)

To Pass from Quick to Double Time, and the Reverse.

68. The instructor commands: 1. *Double time*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, given when the left foot strikes the ground, advance the right foot in quick time, and step off with the left foot in double time.

To assume quick time, the instructor commands: 1. *Quick time*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, given as either foot is coming to the ground, the squad takes the quick step. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 52.)

WHEELING.

69. A *wheel* is a circular movement, by which the front of a squad, set of fours, company, etc., is placed at right angles to its original position, or changed 90°. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 53.)

70. An *about* is a circular movement, by which the front of a squad, set of fours, company, etc., is placed facing to the rear, or changed 180°. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 54.)

71. Wheelings are of two kinds: on *fixed* and on *movable* pivots. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 55.)

Wheeling on a Fixed Pivot.

72. Being at a halt, the instructor places a well instructed man on the marching flank, and commands: 1. *In circle, right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the men, except the pivot-man, step off with the left foot, turning at the same time

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the head a little to the left, the eyes fixed on the line of the eyes of the men to their left; the pivot-man marks time strictly in his place, gradually turning his body, to conform to the movements of the marching flank; the man who conducts this flank takes steps of 28 inches, and, from the first step, advances the left shoulder a little, casts his eyes along the rank, and feels lightly the elbow of the next man toward the pivot, but never pushes him.

The other men touch with the elbow toward the pivot, resist pressure from the opposite side, conform to the movements of the marching flank, and shorten their steps according to their distance from it.

After wheeling around the circle several times, the instructor commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. HALT.

At the command *halt*, the rank halts, and no man stirs. The instructor, going to the flank opposite to the pivot, places the two outer men in the direction he wishes to place the squad, leaving just sufficient space between them and the pivot to contain the other men, the pivot conforming to this direction. He then commands: 1. *Left* (or *right*), 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 56.)

73. Being at a halt, to wheel the squad the instructor commands: 1. *Right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Squad*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *Right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT.

At the second command, the squad wheels to the right as just explained; at the fourth command, given when the squad is nearly at right angles to its original position, it halts, and at the sixth command, given immediately after, dresses up to the perpendicular.

To wheel the squad and move forward, the instructor commands: 1. *Right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Forward*, 4, MARCH, 5. *Guide right* (or *left*). The command *forward* is given in time to add *march* the instant the wheel is completed; at which all the men take the step of 28 inches, and turn their heads square to the front. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 57.)

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74. To execute an *about*, the instructor commands: 1. *Right* (or *left*) *about*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Squad*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT; or, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH, 5. *Guide right* (or *left*).

The command *halt* is given when the marching flank has nearly completed the half circle; or, if the squad moves forward, the command *march* is given the instant the about is completed. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 58.)

Wheeling on a Movable Pivot.

75. Being in march, to change direction, the instructor commands: 1. *Right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH.

The first command is given when the squad is three yards from the wheeling point. At the command *march* the wheel is executed as on a fixed pivot, except that the pivot-man, instead of turning in his place, takes steps of 9 inches, and thus gains ground forward in describing a small curve, so as to clear the wheeling point.

The command *forward* is given in time to add *march* the instant the wheel is completed; at which all the men retake the step of 28 inches, and turn their heads square to the front.

In wheeling in double time the man on the pivot takes steps of 11 inches.

The radius of the circle described by the pivot-man increases with the size of the squad, and is equal to nearly one-half of the front of the squad or sub-division.

During the wheel, the guide, without indication, is on the marching flank; upon the completion of the wheel, the guide, if not already there, is announced on the same flank as before the movement. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 59.)

76. The man on the marching flank is the guide during the wheel.

(*a.*) The imaginary center of the circle, upon the arc of which the pivot-man moves, is, on the prolongation of the

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rank, and at a distance from the pivot, equal to about one-half the front of the squad or sub-division.

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77. Wheelings on fixed or movable pivots being important movements, the instructor requires the men successively to act as pivots, and to conduct the marching flank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 60.)

78. The wheelings are repeated in double time as soon as the squad is able to execute them properly in quick time. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 61.)

Turning.

79. Being in march, the instructor commands: 1. *Left* (or *right*) *turn*, 2. MARCH.

The first command is given when the squad is three yards from the turning point.

At the command *march*, pronounced the instant the rank is to turn, the man on the left, who becomes the guide, faces to the left in marching, and moves forward in the new direction, without changing the cadence or length of the step. The other men advance the shoulder opposite the guide, take the double time, and advance in the new direction, till they come successively upon the alignment, when they retake the quick time, and dress toward the guide. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 62.)

80. In turning in double time, the men on the side opposite the guide must increase the gait in order to come into line. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 63.)

81. The turns in the school of the company require all the files to increase the gait and to hasten to place themselves on line, therefore paragraph 46*a*, (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 36,) must apply here, and, at least, 180 steps taken per minute.

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Double Rank.

82. The recruits are now placed in double rank, and the movements heretofore taught in single rank are repeated. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 64.)

83. The distance between ranks, from back to breast, is *facing distance* (¶ 54); but on rough ground, and when marching in double time, it is increased to 32 inches; upon halting, the rear rank closes to facing distance. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 65.)

84. When the knapsack is worn, the distance between the ranks is increased by the depth of the knapsack. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 66.)

85. In alignments in double rank, the rear-rank men cast their eyes to the side of the guide with the front-rank men, and maintain the proper distance between the ranks. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 67.) (¶ 54.)

86. The double rank, faced by the flank, is called a *column of files*, the same as a single rank. In marching in column of files, each rear-rank man dresses on his front-rank man, who is the guide of the file. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 68.)

87. In changing direction in column of files, each file wheels on a movable pivot. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 69.)

88. In obliquing in line in double rank, each rear-rank man follows the next man on the right or left, or, the second man on the right or left, of his front-rank man, according as the rear rank is at facing distance, or at 32 inches from the front rank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 70.)

89. In obliquing in column of files, the guide of each file is the man of the rank toward which the oblique is made, the guide of the column being the guide of the leading file. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 71.)

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III.—Manual of Arms.

90. The piece used in the infantry arm of the service is the Cadet Springfield Rifle, calibre .45 of an inch. Its weight, without the bayonet, is 8.187 pounds, and the bayonet weighs .625 pounds.

91. The cartridge consists of a copper case containing 75 grains of musket powder, ½ a grain of percussion composition, and a lubricated lead bullet, weighing 405 grains.

92. The cartridge-box, worn on the waist belt, is made to hold 20 cartridges.

93. A "revolver pistol" will hereafter form part of the equipment of each company sergeant of all arms of the service. (G. O. 56, H. Q. A., 1882.)

94. Officers and musicians *only* carry swords. (¶ 297.)

95. The rifle should never be taken apart by the men, unless by consent of the captain.

96. The barrel should not be washed with water, but simply wiped with oiled rags; purified neats-foot oil is the best. The barrel must be wiped with dry rags before using the rifle. If the barrel be rusty inside, the fire will be inaccurate, and if the sights be injured the aim will not be accurate. Care must be taken in stacking and in fixing and unfixing the bayonet, not to injure the sight. In cleaning, wipe all metal parts with a slightly oiled rag, and do not use emery paper. In cleaning, use rotten-stone with the neats-foot oil, and polish with whiting.

97. After firing, the bore should always be wiped with a wet rag as soon as practicable; afterward wipe it dry, and then pass into it a rag moistened with oil. (Rules for the management of the Springfield Rifle, Cal. .45, from the Ordnance Office, War Dep't, 1874.)

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98. The piece is in the right hand, the barrel nearly vertical, and resting in the hollow of the shoulder, the guard to the front, the arm nearly at its full length, near the body, the thumb and fore-finger embracing the guard, the remaining fingers closed together and grasping the stock just under the hammer, which rests on the little finger. This is the position of *carry arms.*

Recruits often have defects in the conformation of the shoulders, breast, and hips. On first bearing arms, they are liable to derange their positions, by lowering the right shoulder and the right hand, or by sinking the hips and spreading the elbows. The instructor endeavors to correct these faults so that the position of the pieces in the same line may be uniform, without constraint to the men.

The instructor sees that the piece at a carry is neither too high nor too low; if too high, the right elbow will spread out, the soldier will occupy too much space in his rank, and the pieces be unsteady; if too low, the files will be too much closed, the soldier will not have room enough to handle his piece with ease, the right arm will become fatigued, and will draw down the shoulder.

The manual of arms is taught to four men, placed at first in one rank, elbow to elbow, and afterward in two ranks.

To make the mechanism better known, the execution of each command is divided into motions.

The rate or swiftness of each motion in the manual of arms, with the exceptions hereafter indicated, is fixed at the 90th part of a minute. The same interval of time should separate the command of execution from the preparatory command. The instructor at first looks more particularly to the execution of the motions, without requiring a nice observance of the cadence, to which he brings the recruits progressively, after becoming familiar with handling the piece.

(*a.*) As the motions relative to the cartridge, the fixing and unfixing of the bayonet, cannot be executed at the rate

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prescribed, nor even with a uniform swiftness, *they are not subjected to the cadence.* The instructor, however, causes these motions to be exercised with promptness and with regularity.

As soon as the recruits thoroughly understand the several motions, they execute them alternately with and without numbers, in order to attain the proper cadence, and to become perfect in the mechanism.

The piece is habitually carried at half-cock. (For pieces having the safety-notch the piece is habitually carried at the safety-notch. See G. O. 49, A. G. O., 1881.)

To avoid repetition the following rules in the manual of arms are general:

(*b.*) FIRST. In resuming the carry from any position in the manual, the motion next to the last concludes with the left hand at the height of the shoulder, fingers extended and joined, the thumb close to the forefinger, back of the hand to the front, the elbow close to the body, the right hand embracing the guard with the thumb and forefinger.

(*c.*) SECOND. In all positions of the left hand at the lower band, except *charge bayonet* and *arms port*, the thumb is extended along the barrel, the end of it touching the lower band. In *charge bayonet* and *arms port* the thumb clasps the piece immediately below the lower band.

(*d.*) THIRD. In all positions of the piece in front of the center of the body, the barrel is to the rear, and vertical. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 72.)

The manual of arms is taught in the following order:

1. *Present*, 2. ARMS.

99. Carry the piece with the right hand, in front of the center of the body; at the same time grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, the forearm horizontal and resting against the body. (TWO.) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, below and against the guard.

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1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Resume the carry with the right hand. (TWO.) Drop the left hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 73.) (98*b* and 98*d*.)

1. *Support*, 2. ARMS.

100. Carry the piece in front of the center of the body; grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, and raise this hand to the height of the chin; at the same time grasp the piece with the right hand four inches below the hammer. (TWO.) Carry the piece opposite to the left shoulder, barrel to the front; pass the left forearm extended between the right hand and hammer, support the hammer on the left forearm, the forearm horizontal, wrist straight. (THREE.) Drop the hand by the side. (98*d*.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Grasp the piece with the right hand under and against the left forearm; turn the piece with this hand, and carry it in front of the center of the body; grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, the left forearm horizontal. (TWO and THREE.) Same as from *present*. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 74.)

101. The hammer of the piece at a support should rest on the middle of the left forearm.

1. *Order*, 2. ARMS.

102. Grasp the piece with the left hand, the forearm horizontal, let go with the right hand; lower the piece quickly with the left, regrasping it with the right above the lower band, (thumb next to the body,) the little finger in rear of the barrel, the hand near the thigh, the butt about three inches from the ground, the left hand steadying the piece near the right, the fingers extended and joined. (TWO.) Lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, drop the left hand by the side, and take the position to be described. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 75.)

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Position of Order Arms.

103. The arm hanging naturally, elbow close to the body, the back of the hand to the right, the fingers extended and joined; the barrel between the thumb and forefinger extended along the stock; the toe of the butt against the toe of the right foot, the barrel to the rear, and vertical. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 76.)

To Rest.

104. Being at order arms, the instructor commands: 1. *In place*, 2. REST.

To resume the attention, the instructor commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION.

Resume the position of *order arms.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 77.)

Being at order arms, to give the men rest, imposing both steadiness of position and silence, the instructor commands:

1. *Parade*, 2. REST.

105. At the command rest, carry the muzzle in front of the center of the body, the barrel to the left; grasp the piece with the left hand just above, and with the right hand at the upper band, carry the right foot three inches *straight* to the rear, the left knee slightly bent.

To resume order arms, the instructor commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION.

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Raise the piece vertically with the right hand, grasping it at the same time with the left above the right, resume the carry with the right hand. (TWO.) Drop the left hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 78.)

1. *Trail*, 2. ARMS.

106. Same as the first motion of *order arms.* (TWO.) Incline the muzzle slightly to the front, the butt to the rear; drop the left hand by the side.

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1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. At the command *carry*, bring the piece to a vertical position with the right hand, the little finger in rear of the barrel; at the command *arms*, execute what has been prescribed for the *carry*, from the position of *order arms*. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 79.)

1. *Fix*, 2. BAYONET.

107. Grasp the piece with the left hand, forearm horizontal, carry it to the left side, the butt striking the ground about eight inches in rear of the left toe, the piece inclined to the front, the left wrist resting against the thigh; carry the right hand to the shank of the bayonet. (TWO.) Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, (look,) and fix it on the end of the barrel; drop the right hand by the side, (and look to the front.) (See ¶ 14.) (Decision by Gen. Upton.)

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Raise the piece with the left hand and place it against the right shoulder; resume the carry with the right hand. (TWO.) Drop the left hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 80.) (See ¶ 98 *a*.)

1. *Charge*, 2. BAYONET.

108. Execute the first motion of *about face*, the left knee slightly bent, drop the piece into the left hand, at the lower band, the elbow against the body, the point of the bayonet at the height of the chin, the right hand grasping the small of the stock and supporting it firmly against the right hip, the body inclining slightly forward.

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Resume the carry with the right hand; at the same time facing to the front. (TWO.) Drop the left hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 81.)

1. *Unfix*, 2. BAYONET.

109. Carry the piece to the left side as in *fix bayonet*, and place the forefinger of the right hand against the clasp of the bayonet. (TWO.) (Look and) unclasp the bayonet; grasp it by the shank, wrest it from the barrel, and place it

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in the scabbard, the right hand falling by the side, (and cast the eyes to the front.) (Decision by Gen. Upton.)

The *carry arms* is executed the same as from *fix bayonet.*

Bayonets are *fixed* and *unfixed* from the *order arms*, by the same commands as from the *carry*, the piece being shifted from the right to the left side. To return to the carry, or order, the instructor commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS; or, 1. *Order*, 2. ARMS.

In fixing or unfixing bayonets from the order, and in returning to the order, the hands change in front of the center of the body, the left hand grasping the piece above the right. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 82.) (See ¶ 98 *a.*)

Being at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Right shoulder*, 2. ARMS.

110. Raise the piece vertically with the right hand; grasp it with the left at the lower band, and raise this hand till it is at the height of the chin; at the same time embrace the butt with the right hand, the toe between the first two fingers, the other fingers under the plate. (TWO.) Raise the piece and place it on the right shoulder, the lock-plate up, the muzzle elevated and inclined to the left; so that, viewed from the front, the line of the stock from the toe to the guard, shall appear parallel to the row of buttons; slip the left hand down to the lock-plate. (THREE.) Drop the left hand by the side.

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Carry the butt slightly to the left, and lower the piece with the right hand; grasp it with the left at the lower band, the hand at the height of the chin, the barrel to the rear and vertical. (TWO.) Resume the carry with the right hand. (THREE.) Drop the left hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 83.)

111. Being at a support, to come to a right shoulder, the instructor commands:

1. *Right Shoulder*, 2. ARMS.

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Grasp the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock, and carry it in front of the center of the body, grasping it with the left hand at the lower band, the hand at the height of the chin. (TWO.) Carry and place the piece on the right shoulder, the lock-plate up, the right hand embracing the butt, slip the left hand to the lock-plate. (THREE.) Drop the left hand by the side.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 84.)

At the first position the right hand is four inches below the hammer.

1. *Support*, 2. ARMS.

112. Carry the butt slightly to the left and lower the piece with the right hand in front of the center of the body; grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, the hand at the height of the chin; change the right hand to the small of the stock, four inches below the hammer. (TWO.) Carry the piece opposite the left shoulder, barrel to the front, the hammer resting on the left forearm. (THREE.) Drop the right hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 85.)

Being at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Arms*, 2. PORT.

113. Throw the piece diagonally across the body, the lock to the front; grasp it smartly at the same instant with both hands, the right at the small of the stock, the left at the lower band, the barrel sloping upward and crossing opposite the point of the left shoulder, the butt proportionately lowered, the palm of the right hand is above, and that of the left under the piece, the nails of both hands next to body, to which the elbows are closed. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 86.)

114. The position of *arms port* may be taken in advancing to an attack. It is likewise used by sentinels in receiving or holding communications. In challenging, and

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receiving the countersign, sentinels take the position of *charge bayonets.*

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Resume the carry with the right hand. (TWO.) Drop the left hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 87.)

1. *Secure*, 2. ARMS.

115. Advance the piece slightly with the right hand, the barrel turning to the right; grasp the piece with the left hand, the forearm horizontal, and turn the barrel to the front, at the same time change the grasp of the right hand to the lower band, the barrel vertical. (TWO.) Drop the muzzle to the front, the guard under the right arm, the hand supported against the hip, the thumb on the rammer; drop the left hand by the side.

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Grasp the piece with the left hand, back down, midway between the upper and lower bands; resume the carry with the right hand, the barrel turning to the right. (TWO.) Drop the left hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 88.)

(*a.*) When the strap is used on the piece, the thumb may be placed on it immediately over the rammer.

1. *Reverse*, 2. ARMS.

116. Raise the piece vertically with the right hand, advancing it slightly; grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, the forearm horizontal; at the same time grasp the small of the stock with the right hand. (TWO.) Reverse the piece, the muzzle dropping to the front, the butt passing between the breast and right forearm; the right hand grasping the small of the stock at the height of the shoulder, the barrel to the front and vertical; the fingers of the left hand extended, and joined in front of the barrel, the little finger at the lower band. (THREE.) Press the muzzle to the rear with the left hand, the piece inclined at an angle of 45 degrees; steady it in this position by pressure of the right elbow against the body; carry the left

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hand behind the back, and grasp the piece between the bands.

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Let go the piece with the left hand, and regrasp it in front at the lower band, back of the hand to the left, the thumb pointing downward, the right forearm horizontal, the barrel vertical. (TWO.) Reverse the piece with both hands, the butt passing between the breast and right forearm; resume the carry with the right hand. (THREE.) Drop the left hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 89.)

117. When necessary to march long distances with arms reversed, the piece may be changed to a corresponding position under the left arm by the commands: 1. *Left reverse*, 2. ARMS. The piece is placed under the left arm with the right hand, the left hand carried to the small of the stock, the right hand behind the back.

The piece is similarly restored by the commands: 1. *Reverse*, 2. ARMS. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 90.)

Being at a carry, the instructor commands:

1. *Rest on*, 2. ARMS.

118. Raise the piece vertically with the right hand, advancing it slightly, grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, the forearm horizontal; reverse it with both hands, the muzzle dropping to the front, the butt passing between the breast and the right forearm, place the muzzle upon the left toe, the barrel to the right, the left hand slipping up the stock, the back to the left. (TWO.) Carry the right foot three inches to the rear; at the same time place the hands upon the butt, the right hand uppermost, the left knee slightly bent. (THREE.) Incline the head toward the hands.

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, back to the right; carry the piece with the right hand opposite the right shoulder, barrel to the front

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and vertical, forearm horizontal; grasp the piece at the lower band with the left hand, back to the left, the thumb pointing downward; bring the right foot by the side of the left. (TWO.) Reverse the piece with both hands, the butt passing between the breast and right forearm, resume the carry with the right hand. (THREE.) Drop the left hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 91.)

119. In the different firings, at the first command, the instructor passes by the right flank, and places himself three yards in rear of the squad. See School of the Company.

120. Guides and file-closers do not execute the loadings and firings unless specially directed, and the captain, guides, and file-closers do not *kneel* or *lie down* at these commands unless specially directed. See School of the Company. Also see ¶ 98 *a*.

The posts of file-closers (¶ 193) is but two yards in rear of the line, and there is not sufficient room for them to lie down without interfering with the men in front of them. (Decision by Gen. Upton.)

1. *Squad*, 2. LOAD.

121. Execute the first motion of *about face*, the left knee slightly bent; at the same time drop the piece into the left hand at the lower band, elbow against the body, the small of the stock 2 inches below the right breast, the barrel sloping downward at an angle of about 25°, the right hand at the small of the stock. (Half-cock pieces having the safety-notch.) (TWO.) Look toward the chamber, open it, remove the cartridge case if necessary, take a cartridge from the cartridge-box, and hold it near the chamber, between the thumb and first two fingers. (When cartridges are not used the box is not opened, and the right hand is simply placed against it.) (THREE.) Place the cartridge in the bore, pressing it home with the thumb, close the chamber, cast the eyes to the front; carry the right

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hand to the small of the stock, (half-cock pieces having the safety-notch,) and raise the muzzle to the height of the chin.

1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. Resume the carry with the right hand, at the same time face to the front. (TWO.) Drop the left hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 92.) (Open the box and leave it unfastened.)

122. With cartridges, the commands for loading, previous to the first fire, are: 1. *With ball* (or *blank*) *cartridge*, 2. LOAD. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 93.)

1. *Squad*, 2. READY.

123. Same as first motion of load, except that the muzzle is at the height of the chin, the right thumb on the head of the hammer, the fingers supported against the guard and small of the stock. (TWO.) Cock the piece and then grasp it at the small of the stock.

(*a.*) The piece, after loading, may be brought to a *ready* by the commands: 1. *Squad*, 2. READY, at which the piece is cocked. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 94.)

124. If there be long intervals between the commands *ready*, *aim*, *fire*, and *load*, a cautionary command should precede the command of execution.

AIM.

125. Raise the piece with both hands, and support the butt firmly against the right shoulder, the left elbow down, the right elbow as high as the shoulder, the body inclining slightly forward; incline the head upon the stock so that the right eye may quickly perceive the notch of the rear sight, the front sight, and the object aimed at; the left eye closed, the right thumb extended along the stock, the forefinger on the trigger.

(*a.*) When recruits are formed in two ranks, the front-rank men lower the right elbow slightly, in order to facilitate the aim of the rear-rank men.

(*b.*) Each rear-rank man, in aiming, carries the right foot about 8 inches to the right, toward the left heel of the

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man next on the right, inclining the upper part of the body forward, bending slightly the right knee. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 95.)

FIRE.

126. Press the forefinger against the trigger; fire without deranging the aim, or lowering or turning the head, and remain in this position.

The instructor will be careful to observe that the men aim at a distinct object, and that the barrel be so directed that the line of fire and the line of sight be in the same vertical plane. To accustom the men to fire at objects above or below them, the firing should sometimes be executed on ground of different inclinations. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 96.) (See ¶ 124.)

LOAD.

127. Drop the piece, (and replace the right foot,) as in the first motion of load; place the thumb on the hammer, the forefinger on the trigger, half-cock the piece, load, and bring the piece to a *ready*. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 97.)

128. When firing, the pieces, without command, are brought to a *ready* as soon as loaded. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 98.)

129. If the instructor does not wish the recruits to reload after firing, he commands:

1. CARRY, 2. ARMS.

At the command *carry*, drop the piece to the position of the first motion of load; half-cock, open the chamber, remove the cartridge case, close the chamber, (if the piece has the safety-notch, place the hammer on it,) grasp the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock, and raise the muzzle to the height of the chin. At the command *arms*, resume the carry with the right hand, and face to the

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front. (Two.) Drop the left hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 99.)

130. To accustom the recruits in the position of aim, to wait for the command *fire*, the instructor commands:

1. Recover, 2. Arms.

At the command *recover*, withdraw the finger from the trigger; at the command *arms*, retake the position of ready. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 100.)

131. The recruits being at a *ready*, to bring them to a carry, the instructor commands:

1. Carry, 2. Arms.

At the command *carry*, place the thumb on the hammer, the forefinger on the trigger, half-cock the piece, (or place it at the safety-notch, as the case may be,) and grasp the small of the stock with the right hand. At the command, *arms*, resume the carry as from load. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 101.)

132. To ascertain, after firing, if any of the pieces are loaded, the instructor brings the pieces to *arms port*, and commands:

1. *Open*, 2. Chamber.

At which the recruits quit the piece with the right hand, (half-cock pieces having the safety-notch,) open chamber, and return the right hand to the small of the stock. The instructor then examines the pieces. Each recruit closes the chamber and returns the right hand to the small of the stock as soon as his piece is examined.

If the instructor does not wish to examine the pieces, he commands: 1. *Close*, 2. Chamber. At which the chambers are closed, (if the pieces have the safety-notch, place the hammer on it,) and *arms port* resumed. The pieces are returned to the carry by command. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 102.)

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133. The piece being at a carry and loaded, to draw cartridge the instructor commands:

1. *Draw*, 2. CARTRIDGE.

At which the pieces are brought to the position of first motion of load, the chamber is then opened, the cartridge withdrawn and returned to the cartridge-box; (then close the cartridge-box;) after which the chamber is closed, (if the piece has the safety-notch, place the hammer on it,) the right hand carried to the small of the stock, and the muzzle raised to the height of the chin. The pieces are returned to the carry by command. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 103.)

Firings.

134. The firings are direct or oblique, and are executed as follows:

The Direct Fire.

The instructor commands:

1. *Fire by squad*, 2. *Squad*, 3. READY, 4. AIM, 5. FIRE, 6. LOAD.

The commands, *ready*, *aim*, *fire*, and *load*, are with sufficient intervals to allow them to be executed as already prescribed. The rear-rank men incline the upper part of the body forward so that their pieces may reach as far as possible beyond the front rank. (See ¶ 98 *a* and 98 *b*.)

Upon the completion of the load, the instructor continues the firing by the commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. AIM, 3. FIRE, 4. LOAD. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 104 and 105.) (¶ 121 to 127.)

135. To cease firing the instructor commands:

1. *Cease*, 2. FIRING.

At this command the men cease firing, reload their pieces, if unloaded, and afterward bring them to a *carry*. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 106.)

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This command may be given when the pieces are in any position. (¶ 140 and 142.)

Oblique Firing.

136. The oblique firings are executed to the right and left by the same commands as the direct fire, except that the command *aim* is preceded by the command *right* (or *left*) *oblique*. (The words *squad* and *company* are omitted.)

At the command *right oblique*, the men of both ranks cast their eyes to the right, and look steadily at the object. At the command *aim*, the front-rank men aim obliquely to the right, without deranging the feet; each rear-rank man aims obliquely to the right, keeping the right foot in its place, at the same time advancing the left foot about 8 inches to the right and front, the toe pointing in the direction he is to fire, the upper part of the body inclining forward, the left knee slightly bent.

If the command be *left oblique*, the men of both ranks cast their eyes to the left; the rear-rank men at the same time raise their pieces to a vertical position. At the command *aim*, the front-rank men aim obliquely to the left, without deranging the feet; each rear-rank man, keeping the right foot in its place, brings down his piece to the left of his front-rank man, at the same time advancing his left foot about 8 inches to the left and front, the toe pointing in the direction he is to fire, inclining the upper part of the body forward, the left knee slightly bent.

In recovering arms from the left oblique, each rear-rank man, at the command *recover*, raises his piece to a vertical position, (replaces his left foot,) and, at the command *arms*, comes to the position of *ready*.

(In recovering arms from the right oblique, each rear-rank man, at the command *recover*, replaces his left foot.)

In both cases at the command *load*, the men of each rank come to the position of load, as prescribed in the direct fire, the rear-rank men bringing back the foot in ad-

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vance to the proper position in loading, and bringing back their pieces as in recovering arms. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 107.)

To Fire by File.

137. The instructor commands:

1. *Fire by file*, 2. *Squad*, 3. READY, 4. COMMENCE FIRING.

At the fourth command, the file on the right (of each four) aim and fire, reload, fire again, and so on. The second file aim at the instant the first lower their pieces to the position of the first motion of *load*, fire, and conform to what has been prescribed for the first file, and so on to the left. After the first fire each *man* loads and fires independently of the others. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 108.)

To fire by Rank.

138. The instructor commands:

1. *Fire by rank*, 2. *Squad*, 3. READY, 4. *Rear rank*, 5. AIM, 6. FIRE, 7. LOAD.

The rear rank aims, fires, and loads, as already explained. As soon as the instructor sees several pieces of the rear rank in the position of *ready*, he commands:

1. *Front rank*, 2. AIM, 3. FIRE, 4. LOAD.

The instructor causes the ranks to alternate in firing, until he commands: 1. *Cease*, 2. FIRING. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 109.)

To Fire Kneeling.

139. The pieces being loaded, and at a *carry*, the instructor commands:

1. *Fire kneeling*, 2. KNEEL.

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Bring the left toe square to the front, and plant the right foot so that the toe shall be about 12 inches to the rear and 12 inches to the left of the left heel, the feet at right angles; kneel on the right knee, bending the left; (*a*) drop the muzzle to the front, support the piece with the left hand at the lower band, the forearm resting on the left knee, the right hand grasping the small of the stock, muzzle at the height of the chin.

If formed in two ranks, at the first command for kneeling, the rear-rank men take a side step to the right. (¶ 41.) After rising they take a side step to the left and cover their front-rank men.

The firings are executed by the same commands as when standing.

The piece is brought to a *ready* by simply cocking it, and is supported in aiming by the left elbow resting on the left knee. *To load*, lower the piece, support it with the left hand at the lower band, the left forearm resting on the knee, the barrel sloping downward. In firing obliquely, the rear-rank men (without stepping off) aim through the same intervals as when standing, and do not support the left elbow on the left knee.

To rise, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. RISE.

At which the men rise, face to the front, and resume the carry. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 110.)

140. If the command *rise* be given after the command *fire*, resume the position described in ¶ 139 *a*, and bring the piece to the half-cock, (or to the safety-notch, as the case may be,) and then rise, face to the front, and resume the carry.

(*a.*) The command *cease firing* is executed in the same manner, except that the men remain kneeling till the command *squad rise*. (Decision by Gen. Upton.)

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To Fire Lying Down.

141. The squad being in *one* rank, pieces *loaded*, and at an *order*, the instructor commands:

1. *Fire lying down*, 2. LIE DOWN.

At the second command each man drops on his knees, places his left hand well forward, on the ground, and lies flat on his belly; the piece is lowered at the same time with the right hand, the toe and muzzle resting on the ground, the barrel up, the left hand at the lower band, the left elbow on the ground, the right hand at the small of the stock, opposite the neck. At the command *commence firing*, cock the piece, raise it with both hands, press the butt against the shoulder, and, resting on both elbows, aim and fire.

To load the piece, steady it at the lower band with the left hand, the toe and muzzle resting on the ground; insert the cartridge with the right hand.

To rise, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. RISE.

Draw back the piece slightly; grasp it at the lower band with the right hand, and bring it to a vertical position, barrel to the rear, the butt opposite the neck; with the aid of both hands raise the body to a vertical position, on the knees; bring back the piece, the toe in line with right knee; throw the weight of the body backward, rise on the balls of both feet, and return to the position of order arms.

Troops will never be permitted to fire lying down when the enemy, advancing to the attack, arrives within effective range. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 111.)

142. If the command *rise* be given after the command *fire*, half-cock the piece, (or bring it to safety-notch, as the case may be,) *before* grasping it at the lower band with the right hand, as explained in ¶ 141.

(*a.*) At the command *cease firing*, rest the toe and muzzle of the piece on the ground, barrel up, the left hand

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at the lower band, the left elbow on the ground; half-cock the piece, (or bring it to the safety-notch, as the case may be,) and grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, opposite the neck. (Decision by Gen. Upton.)

Sergeant's Salute with Arms.

1. *Sergeants*, 2. SALUTE.

143. Being at a carry, raise the left hand and arm horizontally to the front (of the left shoulder), palm of the hand down, the fingers extended. (TWO.) Bend the left elbow, carrying the hand around till the forefinger strikes the piece in the hollow of the right shoulder, retaining it there till the salute is acknowledged. (THREE.) Return to the position of the first motion. (FOUR.) Drop the left hand by the side. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 112.)

144. A non-commissioned officer, or private, in command of detachments without arms, salutes all officers with the hand, (¶ 21); if the detachment be armed, the pieces are first brought to a carry, and the non-commissioned officer, or private, salutes as prescribed for a sergeant. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 791.) (See ¶ 143, and 157 *a*.)

145. No salutes are rendered when marching in double time. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 793.)

146. Non-commissioned officers armed with the musket, when out of ranks and not file-closers, salute as prescribed for a sergeant. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 794.)

147. The sergeant's salute is also used by privates out of ranks, armed with the musket, and by sentinels, in saluting all officers not entitled to a *present*. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 795.)

148. A non-commissioned officer, or soldier, with musket, or drawn sword, makes the prescribed salute with the musket or sword before addressing an officer; he also

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makes the same salute after receiving the reply. A non-commissioned officer, or soldier, with sword or bayonet in the scabbard, and when unarmed, salutes with the hand. (¶ 21.)

In-doors, a non-commissioned officer, or soldier, when unarmed, uncovers and stands at attention, but does not salute; in all other cases he salutes as just prescribed without uncovering. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 799.)

149. When an officer enters a room where there are soldiers, the word *attention* is given by some one who perceives him, when all rise, remain standing in the position of the soldier, and preserve silence until the officer leaves the room; if at meals they will not rise. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 803.)

150. Soldiers at all times, and in all situations, pay the same compliments to officers of the Army, Navy, and Marines, and to all officers of the Volunteers and Militia *in the service of the United States*, as to officers of their own particular regiments and corps. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 804.)

151. Officers in citizen's dress are saluted in the same manner as when in uniform. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 805.)

Swords.

152. The swords used by officers in the Infantry are small and straight, and they are worn attached to the waist belt.

1. DRAW, 2. SWORDS.

153. At the command *draw*, unhook the sword with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb on the end of the hook, fingers lifting the upper ring; grasp the scabbard with the left hand at the upper band, bring the hilt a little forward, seize the gripe with the right hand, and draw the blade six inches out of the scabbard, pressing the scabbard against the thigh with the left hand. At the

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command *sword*, draw the sword quickly, raising the arm to its full extent, at an angle of about 45°, the sword in a straight line with the arm, and make a slight pause; hook up the scabbard with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb through the upper ring, fingers supporting it, and drop the left hand by the side; at the same time bring the back of the blade against the shoulder, the blade vertical, back of the gripe to the rear, the arm nearly extended, the thumb and forefinger embracing the gripe, the left side of the gripe with the thumb against the thigh, the other fingers extended and joined in rear of the gripe. *This is the position of carry swords.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 752.)

154. Officers mounted unhook the sword before mounting, and, in the first motion of *draw sword*, reach with the right hand over the (left or) bridle-hand, and without the aid of the bridle-hand, draw the sword as before; the right hand in the *carry* rests on the thigh. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 753.)

155. When the sword-knot is worn, the right wrist may be placed in it in the first motion, before grasping the gripe. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 754.)

1. *Present*, 2. SWORD.

156. At the command *present*, carry the sword vertically to the front, raising the hand as high as the neck, and 6 inches in front of it, the thumb on the back of the gripe, back of the gripe to the right, elbow close to the body.

At the command *sword*, *drop* the point of the sword by extending the arm, so that the right hand may be brought to the side of the right thigh, the back of the hand down, the blade inclining downward, and to the front.

1. *Carry*, 2. SWORD.

Resume the carry. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 755.)

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157. In rendering honors with troops, officers execute the first motion of the salute at the command *present*, the second motion at the command *arms*. The sword is returned to the *carry* at the commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 756.)

(*a.*) On the march, officers and non-commissioned officers, with swords drawn, salute, each when 6 yards from the officer or body of troops saluted, and return to the carry after passing 6 yards beyond the officer or body of troops. (See ¶ 144, 145, 159 and 357.)

158. When arms are *ordered*, the officers and non-commissioned staff drop the point of their swords, the back of the hand up. At *parade rest*, they clasp the hands in front of the center of the body, the left hand uppermost, the point of the sword between the feet. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 757.)

159. In marching in *double time*, the sword is carried diagonally across the breast, edge to the front, the point in front of and at the height of the left shoulder; the left hand steadies the scabbard. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 758.)

160. At funeral ceremonies, the sword is reversed under the right arm, the left hand clasping the blade behind the back. When the escort *rests on arms*, the officers stand at *parade rest*, inclining the head. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 759.)

161. Officers on all duties under arms, draw and return sword without waiting for any command. All commands to soldiers under arms are given with the sword drawn. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 760.)

162. In route marches the sword is carried in the scabbard. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 761.)

163. The non-commissioned staff with swords drawn salute by executing the first motion of *present sword*, as ex-

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plained for officers. (¶ 156.) This position is taken at inspection, and the wrist turned outward to show the flat of the sword toward the face. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 762.)

They *draw* and *return* sword as nearly as possible like officers. Their scabbards are made without rings. (See ¶ 157 *a*.)

1. RETURN, 2. SWORD.

164. At the command *return*, take the position of the first motion of *present sword;* at the same time unhook and lower the scabbard with the left hand, and grasp it at the upper band. At the command *sword*, carry the right hand opposite and 6 inches from the left shoulder; lower the blade and pass it across and along the left arm, the point to the rear; turn the head slightly to the left, fixing the eyes on the opening of the scabbard, and insert the blade 6 inches in the scabbard. (TWO.) Return the blade, free the wrist from the sabre-knot (if inserted in it), turn the head to the front, and drop the right hand by the side, at the same time hook up the sword with the left hand, and drop the left hand by the side.

Officers mounted return swords without using the left hand; the sword is hooked up on dismounting. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 763.)

165. Officers and non-commissioned officers come to a *carry* at the command *inspection arms.* The officers remain at a carry while they are inspected, and non-commissioned officers do as prescribed in ¶ 163.

166. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline; respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 786.)

167. All officers will salute each other when they meet, the inferior making the first salute. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 787.)

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168. Officers under arms salute with the sword or hand, according as the sword is drawn or in the scabbard. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 788.)

169. Officers salute with the sword, or hand, in making and receiving all official reports, the junior making the first salute. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 789.)

170. On all official occasions, officers, when under arms in-doors, do not uncover, but they salute with the sword or hand, according as the sword is drawn or in the scabbard; when in-doors and not under arms, they uncover and stand at attention, but do not salute. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 790.)

171. The commanding officer is saluted by all commissioned officers in command of troops or detachments. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 792.)

172. An officer mounted dismounts before addressing a superior officer not mounted. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 802.)

173. Officers will at all times acknowledge the courtesies of enlisted men. When returning the salute of enlisted men, officers salute as prescribed in the tactics. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 806.) (See ¶ 22 and 156.)

174. When several officers in company are saluted, all who are entitled to the salute return it. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 807.)

175. The recruit being at *order arms, bayonet fixed*, to cause an inspection of arms, the instructor commands:

1. *Inspection*, 2. ARMS.

Commencing on the right, the instructor inspects the pieces in succession. Each recruit, as the instructor approaches him, tosses his piece quickly with the right hand opposite the left eye, catching it with the left hand between the rear sight and the lower band, the thumb extended along

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the stock, the barrel to the right, and inclined slightly to the front, the hand at the height of the chin; he then passes his right hand quickly to the lock, placing the thumb on the head of the hammer, the elbow raised as high as the hand, the fingers, closed together, extending in front of the lock. (Two.) The recruit presses the thumb on the hammer, lowering the elbow at the same time, and brings the hammer to the half-cock; then drops the right hand by the side; the instructor takes the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock (the recruit dropping the left hand by the side), inspects and hands it back to the recruit, who receives it with the left hand in the position prescribed in the first motion, passes his right hand, as before, to the hammer, and the forefinger to the trigger, which he pulls, at the same time pressing the hammer downwards to free it from the half-cock notch, thus bringing the hammer to the safety-notch; the recruit then passes the right hand at once directly to near the middle band, and lowers the piece to the position of *order arms* (in two motions, see ¶ 177).

As the instructor returns the piece, the recruit next on the left throws up his piece to the position of *inspection*, and so on throughout the squad.

Should the piece be inspected without handling, the recruit brings the hammer to the safety-notch, and resumes the *order* (¶ 177) as the inspector passes to the next man, who immediately tosses up his piece. (G. O. 49, H. Q. A., May 21, 1881; also, letter from H. Q. A., Aug. 2, 1881.)

(*a.*) For pieces not having the safety-notch, the piece is tossed up in one motion, and lowered to the ground in two motions. The right hand is not passed to the hammer. (See Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 113.)

For pieces having but two bands, pass the right hand about 6 inches above the lower band, before lowering to the ground.

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176. For the purpose of instruction, all the pieces may be brought to the position of *inspection arms*, by the commands:

1. *Inspection*, 2. ARMS.

(The instructor should caution the men to execute these commands together before giving them.) At the second command, the pieces are all tossed up, and the right thumbs placed on the hammers. (TWO.) Half-cock the pieces, and drop the right hands by the sides. (See ¶ 175; also, Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 114.)

177. All the pieces being at *inspection arms*, to return to the *order*, the instructor commands:

1. *Order*, 2. ARMS.

At the second command, half-cock the piece, seize it with the right hand near the middle band and lower the butt to about 3 inches from the ground, the left hand steadying the piece near the right, the fingers extended and joined. (TWO.) Lower the piece gently to the ground, with the right hand, and drop the left by the side. (See ¶ 102 and 103; also, ¶ 175 *a*; also, G. O. 49, H. Q. A., 1881; also, Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 114.)

Inspection of Boxes.

178. (Being at *order arms*,) the instructor, wishing to inspect boxes, commands:

1. *Open*, 2. BOXES.

At this command, each recruit steadies the piece at the right shoulder with the left hand, and with the right opens the cartridge box, holding the flap against the body, palm of the hand to the rear. (For the present styles of boxes used in the service, after opening as explained here, the right hand is dropped by the side, the left remaining at the

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right shoulder.) Beginning on the right of the front rank, the instructor inspects the boxes successively. Each recruit, as his box is inspected, closes it and resumes the *order arms.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 115.)

To Stack Arms.

179. The squad being at a *carry*, the instructor commands: 1. *Count*, 2. FOURS. Beginning on the right, the men of each rank count *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*, (without turning the head,) and so on to the left; he then brings the squad to *order arms*, and commands:

1. *Stack*, 2. ARMS.

At the command *stack*, each even number of the front rank carries his piece with the right hand diagonally in front of the center of the body, and grasps it with the left hand above the lower band, the barrel to the rear, the muzzle opposite the right arm; he then grasps the piece of his rear-rank man with his right hand above the lower band, and places the shank of the bayonet upon that of his own; the odd number of the front rank, with the right hand, then places the shank of his bayonet in the angle formed by the bayonets of the other two pieces, the barrel to the front, retaining his hold on the piece above the lower band; the butts of all the pieces about 6 inches from the ground.

At the command *arms*, the even number of the front rank, with his right hand, passes the butt of the musket of the rear-rank man 30 inches to the front, passing it between the butts of the other two pieces; the stack is then lowered, the butt of the musket of the even number striking the ground just to the left of his left toe, that of the odd number striking the ground between his feet.

The stack being formed and aligned, the command *Lay on loose pieces* is given; at which the remaining pieces in the rear-rank are passed to the even numbers of the

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front rank, who lay them on the stacks. The pieces of the file-closers are laid on the stacks at the same time.

The men having quitted their pieces, take the position of the soldier, and the instructor commands: 1. *Break ranks*, 2. MARCH. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 116.) (¶ 180 *a*.)

To Resume Arms.

180. The instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. TAKE, 4. ARMS.

At the second command, the men resume their places in rear of the stacks, and come to attention.

At the command *take*, the pieces of the odd numbered men of the rear rank, and the file-closers, are passed to them; the even number of the front rank then grasps his own piece with the left hand, the piece of his rear-rank man with his right hand, both hands above the lower band; the odd number of the front rank at the same time grasps his own piece with his right hand above the lower band. At the command *arms*, raise and break the stack, and return the pieces to the order arms.

(*a*.) If in single rank, number *two* of each four makes the stack, and at the command *stack*, takes the piece of number three with the left hand above the lower band and uses it as explained for the piece of the even number when in two ranks; his own piece he places as explained for the piece of the even numbered rear-rank man, the stack is completed as in two ranks, after which, (at the command *Lay on loose pieces*,) the piece of number four is passed to the right and placed upon the stack. (The pieces of the file-closers are laid on at the same time.)

(*b*.) In breaking the stack, the piece of number four is first passed to him, (and the pieces of the file-closers passed to them); the stack is then broken as when in two ranks, except that number *two* grasps his own piece with the right and the piece of number three with the left hand. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 117.)

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To Stack Arms with the Rice-Metcalf Upper Band on U. S. Rifles and Carbines.

181. The men being at *order arms*, bayonets *unfixed*, the instructor commands:

1. *Stack*, 2. ARMS.

At the command *arms*, each even number of the front rank, turning the barrel to the front, inclines his piece slightly forward, holding it with the left hand at the upper band, the thumb and forefinger raising the hook-swivel; the odd number of the front rank, with the right hand throws the butt of his piece, barrel to the rear, 2 feet in front of the first piece, and passes it with his left hand to the even number, who grasps it with his right hand at the upper band, engages the hook-swivel with that of his own piece, and inclines both to the right; the odd number of the rear rank passes his piece with the right hand, barrel to the front, to his file-leader, who grasps it with the right hand between the bands, the left hand guiding the hook-swivel, and engages the hook which is then to the left, with the free hook of his own piece. He then turns the barrel downward and to the right, between the other two, so that it shall rest upon their intersection, and rests the butt about 15 inches in front of his right foot.

The stack being formed and aligned, the command, *Lay on loose pieces*, is given, at which the remaining pieces in the rear rank are passed to the even numbers of the front rank, who lay them on the stacks.

The pieces of the file-closers are laid on the stacks at the same time. (Instructions issued by the War Department.) (¶ 182 *a*.)

To resume Arms.

182. The instructor commands:

1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. TAKE, 4. ARMS.

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At the second command, the men resume their places in rear of the stacks, and come to attention.

At the command *take*, the pieces of the even numbered men of the rear-rank and file-closers are passed to them; at the command *arms*, each odd number of the front rank grasps his piece, and that of his rear-rank man, midway between the bands; each even number of the front rank grasps his piece in the same way, and turns it to the left; the odd number turning his right hand piece to the right and passing it to his rear-rank man; all resuming the *order arms*.

(*a.*) If in single rank, number *three* of each four makes the stack, using the pieces as above explained for the even number when in two ranks, number two using his piece and that of number one, as above explained for the odd number front and rear-rank, and the loose pieces are passed and laid on the stacks as before.

(*b.*) In breaking the stack, the loose pieces are passed as before, and the stack is broken as when in two ranks, number *three* taking the place of the even number front rank, and number *two* that of the odd number, passing the piece of number one to him. (Instructions issued by the War Department.)

Remarks on the Manual of Arms.

183. The instructor may frequently cause the men to march in common time, and to execute the motions of the manual in cadence with the step, thereby giving them skill in the use of the piece, when on the march. He may also cause them to execute the manual while marching in quick time. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 118.) (¶ 189 *a.*)

184. Whenever the command *double time* is given, the pieces are brought to the *right shoulder*, unless the instructor previously commands, *trail arms* or *arms port*. The pieces are likewise brought to the *right shoulder*, if not already there, at the preparatory command for *turning*.

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The left hand in double time, is carried as when marching in double time without arms, (but a set of fours that does not take the double time, does not bring up the left hand, though they execute what is prescribed in this paragraph about the *right shoulder*.)

Whenever the command *halt* is given, the men bring their pieces to the *carry* upon executing the command. *These rules are general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 119.) (¶ 189 *a*.)

To Dismiss the Squad, with Arms.

185. The instructor commands:

1. *Arms*, 2. PORT, 3. *Break ranks*, 4. MARCH. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 120.)

186. The men are dismissed while in line at a halt, facing to the front, or they may be dismissed while marching in line or in column, by the commands: 1. *Trail*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Break ranks*, 4. MARCH.

187. At the command *halt*, halt, and then come to the carry if necessary. (Decision by Gen. Upton.)

188. All the men come to the *right shoulder* as prescribed in ¶ 184, at the command *double time*, for right front into line, on right into line, etc., in the School of the Company.

189. The pieces are not brought to the *carry* upon halting, unless the command *halt* be given. See such movements as forming double rank, from single rank, from line or column, in the School of the Company.

(*a*.) All of the manual of arms may be executed at both a halt and on the march in common or quick time, except the following, which can be executed at the halt only, viz: *Present arms* (¶ 157 *a*); *order arms; parade rest; fix bayonet* (¶ 344); *charge bayonet; unfix bayonet* (¶ 345); *rest on arms;* the *loadings* (except when on the skirmish

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line, see ¶ 338, 339, and 340); the *firings* (¶ 338, 339, and 340); *inspection arms; open boxes; stack arms;* and *take arms.*

IV.—School of the Company.

Formation of the Company.

190. The company is formed in double rank, the men being arranged according to height, with the corporals in the front rank, and on the right and left of platoons. In the right wing of the battalion, the tallest corporal and tallest man form the right file, the shortest corporal and shortest man the left file. (The right and left guides are not supposed to have yet taken their posts, see ¶ 59.) In the left wing the tallest corporal and tallest man form the left file, the shortest corporal and shortest man the right file.

The company is divided as nearly as possible into two equal parts, called *platoons*, the division falling between two fours. For the purpose of making the fours equal, the number of fours may be increased by leaving vacant the places of numbers two and three in some of the fours of the rear rank. When the company is small, the division into platoons may be omitted, in which case the corporals are posted according to height on the right and left of the front rank. The company, when small, may also be formed in single rank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 174.)

191. The maximum number of men in a company in the army is 54.

192. The right platoon, when in line, is designated the *first platoon;* the left, the *second platoon.* In column, the leading platoon is the *first;* the rear the *second.* The designations change whenever, by facing to the rear, the left becomes the right of the line, or the rear becomes the head of the column. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 175.)

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Posts of Officers, Sergeants, and Trumpeters or Field Music.

193. The *captain* is two yards in front of the center of the company. As instructor, he goes wherever his presence is necessary, (except in the firings, when he places himself 3 yards in rear of the center of the line of file-closers.) The *first lieutenant* is two yards in rear of the center of the first platoon; the *second lieutenant* is two yards in rear of the center of the second platoon. Each lieutenant is the chief of the platoon behind which he is posted.

The *first sergeant* is on the right of the front rank (¶ 59); the *other sergeants* are in the line of file-closers, the *second* opposite the left file of the company, the *third* opposite the second file from the right, the *fourth* on the left of the first lieutenant, the *fifth* on the right of the second lieutenant; the file-closers are as equally distributed along the line as possible. The battalion being in line, the second sergeant of either the left or right company places himself in the front rank, whenever his flank of the company is the flank of the battalion (¶ 59).

The *trumpeters*, when not united as the trumpeters of the battalion, are in the line of file-closers, between the first lieutenant and the third sergeant, and conform to all the movements of the file-closers. On the march, when the trumpeters are required to play (see *Trumpet Signals*), they march at the head of the column. (If the musicians have the fife and drum, the fifer is on the right of the drummer.)

When there is a third lieutenant, (now called an additional second lieutenant, and graduates of the Military Academy at West Point *only* are appointed additional second lieutenants,) he is posted between the first lieutenant and the fourth sergeant.

File-closers are officers, or non-commissioned officers, posted 2 yards in rear of the line; it is their duty to rectify

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mistakes, and to insure steadiness and promptness in the ranks. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 176.)

194. Absent officers and non-commissioned officers are generally replaced by the next in rank or grade. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 177.)

195. Absent officers are replaced by officers next in rank; absent sergeants by sergeants next in rank, and when necessary corporals may act as sergeants, and non-commissioned officers as officers.

Instruction of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

196. The captain is held responsible for the theoretical and practical instruction of his non-commissioned officers. He requires them to study and recite the tactics, so that they can explain thoroughly every movement before it is put in execution; causes them to learn the trumpet signals, and be able to recognize them at once when sounded; to secure uniformity, he also practices them in giving commands.

In the school of the soldier (called the School of the Squad in this work), the captain frequently requires the lieutenants to drill squads, as well as to superintend several squads instructed by non-commissioned officers. In the School of the Company he may, likewise, require them to act as instructors. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 178.)

To Size the Company.

197. The companies of the right wing (of the battalion) are sized as follows: The men fall in, in one rank, facing to the right, and are graduated, by the sergeant, in size from front to rear, the tallest man in front. The sergeant then commands:

1. *In two ranks form company*, 2. MARCH.

At the second command, the man in front faces to the left, the second man places himself in the rear rank cover-

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ing the man in front; the remaining men close in quick time, and form alternately in the front and rear rank, each man facing to the front upon arriving in his proper place.

In sizing the company, the corporals, who are to go on the right and left, occupy alternate files from the front and rear.

The companies of the left wing (of the battalion) are sized similarly, the shortest corporal and shortest man falling in in front. The company being sized, the men thereafter fall in as nearly as possible in their proper places. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 179.)

To form the Company.

198. At the sounding of the *assembly* (see Trumpet Signals), the first sergeant facing the company, and 6 yards in front of the center, commands: FALL IN, at which the men form in two ranks facing to the right. The signal having ceased, the sergeant commands: 1 *Left*, 2. FACE, when the men face to the left. He next brings the company to *support arms*, and calls the roll, each man (answering *Here*, and) coming to a *carry* and *order arms* as his name is called. (¶ 364 and 367.)

The first sergeant then brings the company to a *carry*, and commands:

1. *Count*, 2. FOURS.

(See ¶ 179.) If the left four contains three men or less, the sergeant orders the same number of corporals or men into the line of file closers; if it contains four men, they are placed in the front rank, and numbers one and four covered by numbers two and three in the rear rank of the four next on the right; if it contains five men, the front rank is completed, number one covered, and number four covered by number three, taken as before; if it contains six men, the front rank is completed, the other two men cover numbers one and four; with seven men, number three, rear rank, is left blank. (The man on the left of the rear rank always

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covers the man on the left of the front rank. The sergeants on the right and left of the company are not covered.)

The first sergeant next divides the company into platoons; after which, the second sergeant places himself on the left of the front rank.

The first and second sergeants serve as the right or left guides, according as they are on the right or left of the company. (See ¶ 59.)

The company being formed, and at a *carry*, the first sergeant, 6 yards in front of the center of the company, and facing to the front, salutes the captain (¶ 21 and 143), reports the result of the roll call, ("Sir, all are present or accounted for," or gives the rank and names of absentees,) and then takes his place on the right of the front rank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 180.)

The captain returns the salute with the hand (¶ 22). Letter of Feb. 8, 1882, from the A. G. O., says: "The tactics do not provide for any command whatever (referring to the captain). The first sergeant, therefore, takes his post on the right of the company without any command. This is the universal rule as practiced in the regular army."

The captain then draws sword. (¶ 161.) The lieutenants draw sword at the same time, and take their posts.

(*a.*) If the men be armed, and it be necessary for the first sergeant to use a list of names of the men in his company, custom permits him to have his piece at the *order arms* while calling the roll.

199. In all formations under arms, the men fall in with bayonets unfixed. The bayonets (of all the pieces) are fixed by command of the first sergeant previous to parades, reviews, and inspections. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 181.)

200. Whenever a company falls in without arms, the men form in two ranks, facing to the right, as when under arms. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 182.)

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To Open Ranks.

201. Being at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Rear open order*, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT.

At the first command, the right and left guides step briskly 3 yards to the rear (of their own posts), to mark the new alignment of the rear rank; the first and second lieutenants place themselves on the right and left of the front rank (vacated by the guides); the third lieutenant covers the second in the rear rank; the captain goes to the right flank, and sees that the guides are on a line parallel to the front rank.

At the command *march*, the lieutenants place themselves opposite their places in line, 3 yards in front of the company; the front-rank men dress to the right; the rear-rank men cast their eyes to the right, step backward (¶ 42), halt a little in rear of the alignment, and then dress to the right on the line established by the guides (who stand facing to the front). The file-closers step to the rear, and place themselves 3 yards from the rear rank. (See ¶ 264.)

(The captain when giving the second and third commands stands facing to the left, 3 yards in front of the first sergeant's post, on the right of the front rank.)

The captain superintends the alignment of the officers, and the front rank, and the right guide (first sergeant) that of the rear rank; the captain verifies the alignment of the rear rank, and of the file-closers; the officers and file-closers cast their eyes to the front, as soon as their alignment is verified.

At the command *front*, the guides resume their places in the front rank, and the men cast their eyes to the front, the captain places himself 3 yards in front of the right file; (¶ 59,) (and faces to the front). (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 183.)

To Close Ranks.

202. Being at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Close order*, 2. MARCH.

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At the command *march*, the lieutenants face about, and resume their places in line; the rear rank closes in quick time to facing distance, (¶ 54,) each man covering his front-rank man; the file-closers move forward with the rear rank, and place themselves 2 yards from it; the captain takes his post in front of the center. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 184.)

Alignments.

203. The company being at a halt, with open ranks, the captain establishes two or four men as a basis for each rank, first in parallel, and afterward in oblique directions to the front of the company, and then commands:

1. *By file*, 2. *Right* (or *left*), 3. DRESS, 4. FRONT; or, 1. *By file*, 2. *Right* (or *left*) *backward*, 3. DRESS, 4. FRONT; or, 1. *Right* (or *left*), 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT; or, 1. *Right* (or *left*) *backward*, 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT.

Each rank is aligned as explained in the school of the soldier, (called here School of the Squad, see ¶ 49 and 50,) the rear rank remaining parallel to the front rank.

The ranks being closed, the alignments are repeated in the same manner.

The captain gives the command *front*, when he sees most of the front rank aligned, and afterward, if necessary, rectifies the alignment of the other men, directing such as are out of the line to move up or back.

In all alignments, the file-closers preserve their distance from the rear rank.

In the several alignments in open order, the captain may be assisted by the first lieutenant in the front rank, and the second lieutenant in the rear rank. The positions of the men and their pieces are corrected after every alignment if necessary. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 185.)

Manual of Arms.

204. The ranks being open, the captain may direct the first lieutenant to superintend the front rank, the second

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lieutenant the rear rank, and then executes the manual of arms, substituting in the commands *company* for *squad*, wherever the latter occurs. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 186.) (See ¶ 156 to 165.)

205. The fire by file begins simultaneously on the right of each four. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 187.) (¶ 137.)

206. In the different firings, at the first command, the guides fall back to the line of file-closers (¶ 120); the captain passes by the right flank, and places himself 3 yards in rear of that line, opposite the center of the company. After the command *cease firing*, the command *posts* is given (by the captain), when the captain and guides return to their places in line. *These rules are general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 188.)

207. Guides and file-closers always execute *order arms*, *fix* and *unfix bayonets*, and *carry arms*. In rendering honors as they execute the *present*, *reverse*, and *rest on arms*. On drill they execute the *support* and *right shoulder arms*, except the guide of each subdivision or column (columns of fours, twos, and files, are not subdivisions,) when marching in common or quick time, and the guides who mark the line of battle during its formation. (Refers to the battalion.) They execute the other movements of the manual only when specially directed. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 189.)

A single company is considered a subdivision. (Decision by Gen. Upton.)

Guides and file-closers always execute—the *carry* and *order*, the *fix* and *unfix bayonets*, *parade rest*, and *attention;* they *present* only when saluting with the company; they *reverse* and *rest on arms* at funeral ceremonies. (See also ¶ 120.)

To Rest.

208. Being at a halt, (at order arms,) the captain commands:

1. *Company*, 2. REST; or, 1. *In place*, 2. REST.

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To resume the attention, he commands: 1. *Company*, 2. ATTENTION. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 190.) (¶ 15, 16, 179 to 182.)

To Dismiss the Company.

209. Being in line, at a halt, the captain directs the first sergeant: *Dismiss the company.* The officers fall out, and the first sergeant [(¶ 144) steps 3 yards to the front, faces to the left, and] commands:

1. *Arms*, 2. PORT, 3. *Break ranks*, 4. MARCH.

If bayonets are fixed, the sergeant unfixes them (by command) before dismissing the company. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 191.) (See ¶ 186.)

The left guide and file-closers do *not* execute *arms port.*

To March in Line.

210. The company being at a halt, and correctly aligned, the captain places himself 25 or 30 yards in front of right or left guide, and faces him; the line, passing between his heels and those of the guide, being perpendicular to the front of the company.

He next designates a sergeant, distinguished for steadiness and precision in marching, who places himself 6 yards in front of the guide, on the line established. This sergeant, who is charged with the direction and step, as soon as assured in his position (by the captain), takes two points on the ground in the straight line passing between his heels and those of the captain, who then commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the men step off with life. (¶ 33.) The directing sergeant observes, with the greatest care, the length and cadence of the step, marches on the two points he has chosen, and before approaching the first, selects others in advance, on the same line. The right (or

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left) guide marches straight in the trace of the directing sergeant, keeping always 6 yards from him; the man next to the guide takes special pains never to pass him; and to this end keeps the line of his shoulders a little in rear, but in the same direction with those of the guide. The file-closers preserve their distance from the rear rank.

If the men lose the step, the captain commands: STEP. At this command, the men glance toward the directing sergeant, retake the step, and then cast their eyes to the front.

In the first exercises the captain frequently marches the company with open ranks; a sergeant is placed to act as guide of the rear rank, and follows in the trace of the guide of the front rank; the lieutenants superintend the march of the ranks from the directing flank.

To establish the men in the length and cadence of the step, and in the principles of the march in line, the captain often causes the company to advance 300 or 400 yards without halting, correcting defects in quick time by recurring to common time. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 192.) (¶ 30.)

To Halt the Company, and to Align it.

The captain commands:

1. *Company*, 2. HALT.

211. At the second command, the company halts; the directing sergeant remains in advance, unless ordered to return to the line of file-closers. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 193.) (¶ 34 and 184.)

212. When marching in line on rough ground, or in double time, the rear rank falls back to 32 inches, and at the command *halt*, closes to *facing distance. This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 194.) (¶ 83.)

213. To align the company, the captain establishes the guide, and then commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*), 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT.

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Or he may rectify the alignment, by directing such files as are out of the line to move up or back. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 195.) (¶ 49.)

214. When the principles of marching to the front are well understood, the directing sergeant is dispensed with, and the guide of the company is charged with the direction and step. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 196.)

To march in the short step; to mark time; to change step; to side-step; to march backward; to oblique in line, and to resume the direct march; to pass from quick time to double time, and the reverse.

215. Executed as explained in the School of the Soldier (squad), substituting in the commands, *company* for *squad*.

In the oblique march, the ranks remain parallel to their former position. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 197.) (¶ 60 *a*.)

216. The same movements are applicable to other subdivisions, or commands, substituting *detachment*, *platoon*, *battalion*, *etc.*, for the command *squad*. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 198.)

To Wheel the Company.

217. Being in a line at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT.

At the command *march*, the company wheels to the right on a fixed pivot; the left guide (at a carry) conducts the marching flank; the right guide stands fast, so that the breast of the pivot-man may rest against his left arm at the completion of the wheel (this is different from the school of the squad); the captain superintending the wheel, moves by the shortest line to a point company distance in front of the pivot-man, and faces to the late rear.

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At the command *halt*, given the instant the left guide is three yards from the perpendicular, the company halts; the left guide advances quickly and places his left arm lightly against the breast of the captain, who establishes him on the line.

At the command *dress*, the men dress up to the line of the pivot-man and the left guide.

At the command *front*, the right guide places himself on the right of the pivot-man.

To continue the march upon the completion of the wheel, the captain commands: 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH, 5. *Guide right* (or *left*). The third command is given when the guide arrives at three yards from the perpendicular; the fourth, the instant the wheel is completed, and the fifth immediately after. (*a.*) The guide on the pivot places himself by the side of the pivot-man at the command *forward.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 199.)

The sergeant on the side the guide is announced marches at *carry arms*; the sergeant on the other flank carries his rifle in the same position the other men of the company have theirs. (See ¶ 207.) (Decision by Gen. Upton.)

218. To more easily superintend each alignment, the captain, after establishing the guide, steps back two yards before giving his commands. This rule in battalion drill applies only when the battalion is in column. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 200.)

219. In wheeling on the fixed pivot, when the subdivisions are halted, the command *halt* is given the instant the marching flank is three yards from the perpendicular to the original position; when the forward march is taken up on the completion of the wheel, the command *forward* is given in sufficient time to add *march* the instant the wheel is completed. *These rules are general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 201.)

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To Change Direction.

220. Marching in line, the captain commands: *Right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. FORWARD, 4. MARCH.

At the second command, the company wheels to the right on a movable pivot. (The guide is the pivot. See ¶ 59, also ¶ 75.) The command *forward* (see ¶ 217 *a*) is given when the guide is at three yards from the perpendicular, and the fourth command the instant the change of direction is complete. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 202.)

221. In all wheels, the guide on the marching flank keeps the pivot constantly in view; to this end, the man next to him keeps the line of his shoulders a little in rear, but in the same direction with those of the guide. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 203.)

222. In wheeling on a movable pivot, the command *forward* is given in sufficient time to add *march* the instant the wheel is completed. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 204.)

223. Marching in line, to effect a slight change of direction, the captain commands:

INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT).

The guide advances gradually the left shoulder, and marches in the new direction; all the files advance the left shoulder, and conform to the movements of the guide, lengthening or shortening the step, according as the change is toward the side of the guide, or the side opposite. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 205.)

Turning.

224. Marching in line, the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *turn*, 2. MARCH.

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The first command is given at three yards from the turning point. At the command *march*, the right guide faces to the right, and continues the march without changing the cadence or the length of the step; all the files increase the gait, and hasten to place themselves on his left, taking the step, and touch of the elbow toward the guide, upon arriving in line.

Right (or *left*) *half turn* is similarly executed, the guide making a half face to the right (or left). (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 206.) (See ¶ 79, 80 and 81.)

To March by the Flank.

225. Being in line, the captain commands:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, each four wheels to the right on a fixed pivot; upon the completion of the wheel, the front rank of each takes the full step; the rear rank shortens the step till it gains the distance of 32 inches; the front rank of the second four is 32 inches from the rear rank of the first four, and so on to the rear of the column; both guides march 66 inches to the front, and face to the right; the right guide places himself 21 inches in front of the left file of the first four, and marches on a line parallel to the former front of the company; the left guide follows 21 inches in rear of the company, opposite the left file of the rear four. (¶ 263.)

The file-closers march 2 yards from the flank of the column, and see that all the fours maintain accurately their distances.

The position of the captain in column of fours is by the side of the leading guide, on the flank opposite the file-closers. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 207.) (See ¶ 59 and 76.)

226. To form column of fours and halt, the captain commands:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT.

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The fourth command is given the instant the front ranks complete the wheel; the rear ranks fall back to 32 inches, and all the ranks dress toward the marching flank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 208.)

227. In computing the distances, the breadth of a man is taken at twenty-two inches, his depth at twelve inches; this gives the distance, between ranks, of thirty-two inches from back to breast, or, forty-four inches from heel to heel. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 209.) (See ¶ 4.)

228. In column of fours, the ranks dress toward the flank opposite the file-closers. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 210.)

229. In all wheelings by fours, the forward march is taken up on the completion of the movement, unless the command *halt* be given. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 211.)

230. The captain perfects the company in wheeling by fours, by commanding:

1. *Fours in circle, right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH.

The fours complete each arc 90° simultaneously. The captain enforces strictly the principles of the fixed pivot, (¶ 72), requiring the man on the marching flank of each four to take the full step of twenty-eight or thirty-three inches, according to the time, without increasing or decreasing the cadence. The fours having wheeled round the circle several times, the captain commands:

1. *Company*, 2. HALT, 3. *Left* (or *right*), 4. DRESS, 5. FRONT.

The command *halt* is given as the fours unite in line. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 212.) (See ¶ 246.)

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To March in Column of Fours to the Front.

231. Being in line, the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *forward*, 2. *Fours right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the right guide places himself in front of the left file of the right four; the right four moves straight to the front, shortening the first three or four steps, the rear rank falls back to thirty-two inches; the other fours wheel to the right on a fixed pivot; the second four, when its wheel is two-thirds completed, wheels to the left on a movable pivot, and follows the first four; the other fours having wheeled to the right, move forward and wheel to the left on a movable pivot on the same ground as the second. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 213.)

If marching in line, guide right, the right guide comes to the right shoulder, (if the company be at the right shoulder,) as he places himself (21 inches for double and 43 inches for single rank,) in front of number four of the first four. (See ¶ 225.)

Being in Column of Fours, to Change the File closers from one Flank of the Column to the other.

232. The captain commands:

1. *File-closers on left* (or *right*) *flank*, 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the file-closers close in to the flank of the column, and at the command *march*, dart through the column; the leading guide places himself in front of the right file of the leading four, the captain on his right; the rear guide places himself in the rear of the right file of the rear four. If the file-closers pass from the right to the left flank, the *right in front* becomes *left in front*, and the reverse. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 214.)

233. In column of fours, the right is in front whenever the file closers are on the right flank of the column; the

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left is in front when they are on the left flank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 215.)

To Halt the Column of Fours and put it in March.

234. The captain commands:

1. *Company*, 2. HALT, and 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 216.) (See ¶ 55.)

To Oblique in Column of Fours, and to Resume the Direct March.

235. The captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *oblique*, 2. MARCH.

During the oblique, the fours preserve their parallelism; the man in each rank of four, on the side toward which the oblique is made, is the guide of the rank. The leading guide is the guide of the column when the oblique is toward his flank; when the oblique is toward the opposite flank the guide of the front rank of the leading four is the guide of the column. (See ¶ 60, 60 *a*, and 61.)

To resume the direct march, the captain commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 217.)

236. In obliquing in column of fours, or of sub-divisions, the guide is always, without indication, on the side toward which the oblique is made; on resuming the direct march the guide, without indication, is on the side it was previous to the oblique. The guides, during the oblique, keep on a line parallel to the original direction. *These rules are general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 218.)

To Change Direction in Column of Fours.

237. Being in march, the captain commands:

1. *Column right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH.

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If the change of direction be toward the side of the guide, the guide, at the command *march*, shortens step and wheels to the right on the arc of a small circle; the leading rank of four wheels on a movable pivot, the pivot-man following in the trace of the guide; if the change of direction be to the side opposite the guide, he wheels as if on the marching flank of a rank of four; the wheel being completed, the guide and leading rank retake the step of twenty-eight inches. The other ranks move forward and wheel on the same ground. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 219.) (¶ 76 *a*.)

238. *Column half right* (or *left*) is similarly executed. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 220.)

239. To put the column of fours in march, and change direction at the same time, the captain commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Column right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 221.)

To March the Column of Fours to the Rear.

240. The captain commands:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*) *about*, 2. MARCH.

The fours wheel about on a fixed pivot; the man on the marching flank of the rear rank of each four preserves the distance of thirty-two inches from his front-rank man; the man on the pivot-flank closes up to his front-rank man, covers him during the wheel, and, on its completion, falls back to thirty-two inches; the guide at the head of the column takes two steps forward, faces to the right, and places himself, on the completion of the about, in rear of the file on the marching flank of the rear four; the guide at the rear of the column faces to the right, and places himself, on the completion of the about, in front of the file on the marching flank of the leading four; the file-closers gain the space to the right or left necessary to preserve the distance of two yards from the flank of the

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column. The captain faces about, and hastens to place himself on the left of the guide, at the head of the company. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 222.)

241. In column of fours, the about is executed toward the side *opposite* the file-closers. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 223.)

To Form Line from Column of Fours.

242. *To the right or left.* The captain commands:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*); or, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT.

At the command *march*, the fours wheel to the right on a fixed pivot. The rear rank of each four closes to facing distance during the wheel, and, if executed in double time, regains the distance of thirty-two inches, should the line advance on the completion of the wheel. The guide, if in front of the pivot, takes two steps forward, and faces to the right, placing himself on the left of the leading four upon the completion of the wheel; if in front of the marching flank, he wheels to the right with the leading four, obliquing at the same time to his left, so as to uncover the file on the marching flank, placing himself on the left of the four, as the wheel is completed; the guide in rear takes his place on the right of the company; the guide is announced the instant the fours unite in line.

If the line be formed toward the side of the file-closers, (See ¶ 241,) they close in to the flank of the column at the first command, and at the command *march*, dart through the column, passing between the rear rank of one four and the front rank of the succeeding four. If the command *halt* be given as the fours wheel into line, the captain, before dressing the company, places the leading guide on the line of the pivot-men, and at a distance from the leading pivot-man sufficient to admit the leading four; the marching flank

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of the leading four dresses up to the guide; the marching flank of each of the other fours dresses up to the pivot of the four in its front, thereby insuring an instantaneous alignment. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 224.)

The command halt should be given so that the men shall not overstep the line. (Decision by Gen. Upton.)

243. *On the right or left.* The captain commands:

1. *On right* (or *left*) *into line*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Right* (or *left*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT.

At the command *march*, the leading four wheel to the right on a movable pivot; and move forward, dressing to the right, the guide places himself on its right to conduct it; the other fours march a distance equal to their front, beyond the wheeling point of the four next preceding, wheel to the right and advance as explained for the first four; the rear guide places himself on the left of the rear four as it wheels to the right. At the command *halt*, given when the leading four has advanced *company distance*, (which is equal to the front of the company,) in the new direction, it halts, and, at the sixth command, given immediately after, dresses to the right; the other fours halt, and dress (see ¶ 49) successively upon arriving in line; the rear rank of each four closes to facing distance upon halting; at the seventh command, given when the left four completes its dressing, all the men cast their eyes to the front.

If the movement be executed toward the side opposite the file-closers, each follows the four nearest him, passing in front of the following four. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 225.)

The right guide takes post on the right of the first four as it wheels, and comes to a carry; the left guide takes post on the left of the rear four at the beginning of the wheel. (¶ 218.)

244. In those movements where it is prescribed that the leading four, or sub-division, moves company distance to the front and then halts, the leading four, or sub-division,

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may be halted at a less distance when necessary. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 226.)

245. *To the front.* The captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *front into line*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT.

At the command *march*, the first four moves straight to the front, dressing to the left; the guide in front places himself on its left (and comes to a *carry*); the other fours oblique to the right till opposite their places in line, when each marches to the front.

At the command *halt*, given when the leading four has advanced company distance, it halts, and, at the sixth command, given immediately after, dresses to the left; the other fours halt, and dress to the left upon arriving in line; the rear ranks close to facing distance upon halting; the guide in rear places himself on the right of the front rank upon the arrival of the last four in line; the seventh command is given when the last four completes its dressing.

If the movement is made toward the side of the file-closers, they dart through the column as the oblique commences.

If marching in double time, or in quick time, and the command be *double time*, (see ¶ 184,) the captain commands: *Guide left*, immediately after the command *march*, the leading four moves to the front in quick time, its rear rank closing to facing distance; the other fours oblique in double time, each taking the quick time and dressing to the left upon arriving in line; the rear rank, on arriving in line, closes to facing distance. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 227.) This explanation is for *left in front*, see ¶ 233. (¶ 218.)

To Face the Line to the Rear, and to March it to the Rear.

246. The captain commands:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*) *about*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT; or, 3. *Guide left* (or *right*).

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At the command *march*, the fours wheel about on a fixed pivot; the captain passes through the nearest interval, and places himself two yards in front of the center of his company; the guides wheel about on the arc of a circle whose radius is thirty-three inches; the file-closers dart through the nearest interval, placing themselves two yards from the rear rank (which keeps closed to facing distance). (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 228.)

247. The company, at a halt, may be marched a few paces to the rear, by the commands: 1. *Company*, 2. ABOUT, 3. FACE, 4. *Forward*, 5. *Guide right* (or *left*), 6. MARCH, ; or, if in march, by the commands: 1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*). The guides step into the rear rank, now become the front rank, vacancies in this rank, if there be any, are filled by the men opposite them in the former front rank; the file-closers, upon facing about, maintain their relative positions. The captain may direct the file-closers to place themselves in rear of the company by passing around the flanks, and afterward manœuver by fours as already explained. Having faced about, number one of each four becomes number four, and the reverse. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 229.)

(*a.*) For a company marching in line, the commands: 1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*), should only be given when the company is formed in *single rank*, because there is not sufficient room to execute this movement in double rank. (¶ 43 and 54.)

To Break Fours to the Rear.

248. Marching in line, to pass obstacles, the captain commands:

1. (*So many*) *fours from right* (or *left*) *to rear*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the designated fours execute *t forward*, *fours left*, on the four next on their left ich remains in line. When several fours break to the

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rear, the captain *points with his sword* to the inner four which leads in the movement.

The guide, if the fours are broken from his side, closes on the fours which remain in line; if from the opposite side (as is the case here), the sergeant on that flank follows in rear of the four next to him.

The fours which have broken to the rear are formed in line at the commands:

1. *Rear fours right* (or *left*) *front into line*, 2. *Double time*, 3. MARCH.

The guide, if on the side of the fours broken to the rear, at the command *march*, hastens to the point where the flank of the company will be when the movement is completed. (The rear rank closes to facing distance on arriving in line.) (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 230.) (See ¶ 184.)

Route Step.

249. The column of fours is the habitual column of route. The route-step is at the rate of from two miles and a half to three miles per hour.

The column of fours being in march, to march in the *route-step*, the captain commands:

1. *Route-step*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the men carry their arms at will, keeping the muzzles elevated; they are not required to preserve silence, or to keep the step, but each man covers the file in his front. The ranks preserve the distance of 32 inches from each other. To resume the cadence step, the captain commands:

1. *Company*, 2. ATTENTION.

At the second command, the arms are brought to the right shoulder, and the cadence step is resumed.

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The company marching in line, may also march in the route-step, the rear rank falling back to 32 inches.

The company in route-step changes direction by the same commands as when in the cadenced step. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 231.) (¶ 162.)

To form Column of Twos or Files from Column of Fours.

250. The captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *by twos*, 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the rear rank of each four closes to facing distance; at the second command, the two files on the right of each four move forward in quick time; the two files on the left mark time (see ¶ 39), till disengaged, when they oblique to the right, and follow the right files, keeping closed to facing distance.

The leading guide places himself at facing distance in front of the left file of the leading two; the rear guide follows at the same distance in rear of the left file of the rear two.

The captain places himself on the left of the leading guide. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 232.)

This explanation is for *double rank*, right in front. (¶ 54.)

(*a.*) For *single rank* the distance between sets of twos in column is 32 inches.

251. Being at a halt, to form column of files, the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *by file*, 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the rear rank of each four closes to facing distance.

At the command *march*, the right file of the leading four, front and rear rank, moves forward, followed in succession by the files on its left; when the left file of the leading four is about to commence to oblique, the right file,

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front and rear rank of the second four, moves to the front, and so on to the rear of the column, the men keeping closed as nearly as possible to facing distance. The guides precede and follow the leading and rear files.

If marching, the leading file continues the march, the others halt, and resume the march at the proper time.

The captain places himself on the left of the leading guide. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 233.)

252. *Column of files*, from column of twos, is similarly executed.

In forming column of twos (or files), the captain commands: *Right* or *left by twos* (or *by file*), according as the right or left is in front. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 234 and 235.)

253. A column of twos (or files) changes direction, is halted, and put in march, by the same commands as a column of fours.

The march in column of twos (or files) is *always in quick time.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 236.)

To Form Column of Fours from Column of Twos or Files.

254. Marching in column of twos, the captain commands:

1. *Form fours*, 2. *Left* (or *right*) *oblique*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the leading two of each four take the short step (¶ 37); the rear two oblique to the left until they uncover the leading two, when they resume the forward march; the fours having united, the rear ranks fall back to 32 inches, and all resume the full step.

The leading guide places himself in front of the left file of the leading four. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 237.)

(*a.*) The right is in front here, and the movement is executed while marching. (See ¶ 7.)

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255. Having formed column of files from column of twos or fours, to form column of fours, the captain commands:

1. *Form fours*, 2. *Left* (or *right*) *oblique*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the leading file of the first four, front and rear rank, moves forward 3 yards and *halts*, the rear-rank man falling back to 32 inches; the other files of the first four oblique to the left, and place themselves successively on the left of the leading file, the rear rank taking the distance of 32 inches from the front rank; the other fours successively form as explained for the first, the leading files of each halting at 32 inches from the corresponding file of the four next in front. The leading guide places himself in front of the left four of the leading four. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 238.) (¶ 254 *a.*)

256. *Column of twos* is formed from column of files on the same principles. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 239.)

257. In forming column of fours, or twos, the captain commands *left* (or *right*) *oblique*, according as the right or left is in front. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 240.)

To Form Column of Twos from Line.

258. The captain commands:

1. *Twos right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH.

The twos wheel to the right on numbers one and three of each four as pivots, and to the left on numbers two and four. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 241.) (¶ 250 *a.*)

259. The column of twos is formed in line by the commands:

1. *Two left* (or *right*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*); or, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Right* (or *left*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT.

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The line is formed to the *left* or *right*, according as the *right* or *left* is in front. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 242.)

To Form Column of Files from Line.

260. The captain commands, if at a halt:

1. *Right* (or *left*), 2. FACE, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH; if in march: 1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank*, 2. MARCH.

The company having faced by the flank, the officers, guides, and file-closers maintain their relative positions. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 243.)

261. The company is halted, and formed in line by the commands:

1. *Company*, 2 HALT, 3. *Left* (or *right*), 4. FACE.

Marching in column of files, to resume the march in line, the captain commands:

1. *By the left* (or *right*) *flank*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*). (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 244.)

To Form Single Rank from Double Rank.

262. Before forming in single rank, if there be vacancies in the rear rank of the original left four, the (nearest) file-closer in rear, at the preparatory command, orders the men of its rear rank into the line of file-closers; if there be vacancies in the left four and the second four from the left, the file-closer completes the rear rank of the second four by closing the men of the rear rank of the left four to the right or left, and orders the remaining men in the rear rank of the left four into the line of file-closers.

Being in line, the captain commands:

1. *Form single rank*, 2. *Fours right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

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At the command *march*, all the fours wheel to the right; the front rank of the right four, upon completing the wheel, continues the march, and is conducted by the right guide, who is in front of the file on the marching flank; the other ranks halt, and successively resume the march, when at 76 inches (wheeling distance) from the rank preceding. The rearmost rank having its distance, the captain commands:

1. *Fours left* (or *right*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT; or, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*). (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 245.)

The right is in front here.

263. Marching in column of fours, to form single rank, the captain commands:

1. *Form single rank*, 2. MARCH.

At the second command, the front rank of the leading four continues the march; the other ranks halt and successively resume the march when at wheeling distance (76 inches). The rearmost rank having its distance, line is formed as before.

If marching in *double time*, or in *quick time*, and the command be *double time*, the front rank of the leading four marches in double time; the other ranks halt (¶ 189), and take the double time when at wheeling distance.

The leading guide in column of fours, at single rank distance, places himself 43 inches in front of the file on the marching flank of the leading four. The rear guide follows at the same distance in rear of the file on the marching flank of the rear four. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 246.)

264. In single rank, the positions of the officers and sergeants are the same as when in double rank, and the company performs all the movements explained for double rank, by the same commands and means. (¶ 201 and 250 *a*.)

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In executing the *rear open order*, the file-closers, (except the lieutenants,) step back to the line marked by the guides for a supposed rear rank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 247.)

To form Double Rank.

265. Being in line, in single rank, the captain commands:

1. *Form double rank*, 2. *Fours right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the ranks of four wheel to the right; the leading rank halts (¶ 189) the instant the wheel is completed; the other ranks continue the march and halt successively upon closing to 32 inches from the rank preceding. The rearmost rank having closed to its distance, the captain (remaining on the left) commands:

1. *Fours left* (or *right*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT; or 3. *Guide right* (or *left.*)

In forming from single rank to double rank, the second command of the captain is *fours right* or *left*, according as the front-rank men are on the right or left of their rear-rank men.

In closing to double rank distance, should the original left four be in front, and its rear rank wanting, the front rank of the succeeding four, instead of closing, remains at the wheeling distance of 76 inches. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 248.)

In the movement, as explained, the front rank is on the right of its rear rank.

266. Marching in columns of fours at single rank distance, the front-rank men of each four in front of their rear-rank men, to form double rank, the captain commands:

1. *Form double rank*, 2. MARCH.

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At the command *march*, the leading rank of four, whether marching in quick or double time, halts; the other ranks continue the march, each halting at 32 inches from the rank preceding; the rearmost rank having closed, the captain forms line as before. (See ¶ 189.)

The company being formed from single into double rank, the men previously ordered into the line of file-closers, and into the second four from the left, resume their places upon intimation from the captain. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 249.)

The rear rank closes to facing distance during the wheel into line and vice versa.

To Close to Double-Rank Distance.

267. Marching in columns of fours at single-rank distance, the captain commands:

1. *Double-rank distance*, 2. *Double time*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the leading rank continues in quick time; the other ranks take the double time, and successively resume the quick time upon closing to 32 inches. If marching in double time the leading rank, at the command *march*, takes the quick time; the others take quick time successively upon closing to 32 inches. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 250.)

On Right or Left into Line, in Single and Double Rank.

268. Being in column of fours, the captain commands:

1. *In single rank*, 2. *On right* (or *left*) *into line*, 3 MARCH. 4. *Company*, 5. HALT, 6. *Right* (or *left*), 7. DRESS, 8. FRONT.

The movement is executed on principles previously explained, each rank of four wheeling to the right when opposite its place in line. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 251.)

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269. Being in column of fours, at single rank distance, with the front-rank men of each four in front, to form in double rank, on right or left into line, the captain commands:

1. *In double rank*, 2. *On right* (or *left*) *into line*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Company*, 5. HALT, 6. *Right* (or *left*,) 7. DRESS, 8. FRONT.

The movement is executed on principles previously explained. The rear-rank of each four wheeling to the right on the same ground as the front rank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 252.)

Front into Line, in Single and Double Rank.

270. Being in column of fours, the captain commands:

1. *In single rank*, 2. *Right* (or *left*) *front into line*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Company*, 5. HALT, 6. *Left* (or *right*), 7. DRESS, 8. FRONT; or, 4. *Guide left* (or *right.*)

The movement is executed on principles previously explained; each rank of four obliques till opposite its place in line; then advances to the front, dressing to the left. The captain halts the company or announces the guide according as the movement is executed in *quick* or *double time.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 253.)

Explained for left in front. (See ¶ 233.)

271. Being in column of fours, at single rank distance, with the front-rank men of each four in front, to form front into line in double rank, the captain commands:

1. *In double rank*, 2. *Right* (or *left*) *front into line*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Company*, 5. HALT, 6. *Left* (or *right*), 7. DRESS, 8. FRONT; or, 4. *Guide left* (or *right*).

The movement is executed on principles previously explained; the rear rank of each four obliques with and re-

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sumes the direct march at the same time with the front rank, closing to facing distance on arriving in line. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 254.) (See ¶ 233.)

Platoon Movements.

272. Chiefs of platoons caution *first* or *second platoon*, as the case may be, upon taking command of the same, and they give commands to their platoons when the commands for the two are different; they also repeat such commands of the captain as may be necessary for the men to be assured as to who their immediate commander is, *i. e.*, the captain or the chief of platoon.

To Form Column of Platoons to the Right or Left.

273. Being in line, at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Platoons right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the chiefs of platoons pass quickly around the flanks and place themselves 2 yards in front of the centers of their platoons (and face them). At the command *march*, the platoons wheel to the right on a fixed pivot; the right guide stands fast, the left guide conducts the left flank of the left platoon. Each chief hastens to the point where the left of his platoon is to rest on the completion of the wheel, faces to the late rear, and, when the marching flank approaches the perpendicular, commands:

1. *Platoon*, 2. HALT, 3. *Left*, 4. DRESS, 5. FRONT.

At the command *halt*, the guide of the right platoon passes by its front, in double time, to its left; each guide places his left arm against the breast of his chief, who then steps back 2 yards, dresses his platoon, and takes post 2 yards in front of its center.

If in march, the company wheels into column of platoons by the same commands as at a halt. At the command *march*, the pivot-men halt, and mark time in their places;

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the chief of the rear platoon takes his post by passing between the platoons; the platoons are halted and dressed as before. The position of the captain in column of platoons is on the side of the guide, 4 yards from the flank of the column abreast of the leading platoon. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 255.)

A platoon is a sub-division. (¶ 207 and 217.)

274. Whenever in column, a sub-division is dressed, its chief, after commanding *front*, places himself in front of its center. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 256.)

275. Being in line, to wheel into column of platoons and move forward without halting, the captain commands:

1. *Continue the march*, 2. *Platoons right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Forward*, 5. MARCH, 6. *Guide left* (or *right*).

The platoons wheel as before, except that each chief remains before the center of his platoon; the guide of the right platoon, at the command *forward*, hastens to place himself on the marching flank of his platoon, and prolongs his direction by choosing successive points in advance; the guide of the second platoon preserves with care the trace, step, and distance. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 257.)

To put the Column of Platoons in March, and to Halt the Column.

276. The captain commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

At the second command, the guides, if not already there, place themselves on the right of their platoons.

In column of platoons, whenever the guide is changed, the sergeants acting as such (come to the right shoulder, and) move in double time to the designated flank, passing in front

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of their platoons (and coming to the carry). (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 258.)

277. To halt the column, the captain commands: 1. *Company*, 2. HALT. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 259.)

To Oblique in Column of Platoons, and to Resume the Direct March.

278. The captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *oblique*, 2. MARCH.

To resume the direct march, the captain commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 260.) (See ¶ 60 and 61.)

To Change Direction in Column of Platoons.

279. Being in march, the captain commands:

1. *Column right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Right wheel.* At the command *march*, repeated by the chief, the platoon wheels to the right on a movable pivot, the chief adding: 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH, upon the completion of the wheel. (¶ 76 *a* and 281.)

The second platoon marches squarely up to the wheeling-point, and then changes direction by the same commands and means as the first.

The wheeling-point may be indicated by a file-closer, who places himself, at the preparatory command, abreast of the first platoon; on its left if the change be to the right, and on its right if the change be to the left. At the command *march*, the file-closer halts, and faces to the leading platoon, and remains in this position till the second platoon begins its wheel, when he returns to his post. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 261.)

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280. *Column half right*, or *half left*, is similarly executed; each chief gives the preparatory command *Right* (or *left*) *half wheel.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 262.)

281. In wheeling, as the dress is always toward the marching flank without command, whenever a wheel is executed on a movable pivot toward the side of the guide, each chief, upon its completion, cautions his sub-division, *guide right*, or *guide left*, according as the guide was right or left before the wheel. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 263.)

282. In changing direction, it is essential that the rear of the column should never be checked; each chief therefore faces his sub-division while wheeling, and sees that the guide takes the full step of 28 or 33 inches, and that the pivot takes steps of 9 or 11 inches, according to the time. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 264.)

283. To put the column of platoons in march, and change direction at the same time, the captain commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. *Column right* (or *left*); or, 3. *Column half right* (or *half left*), 4. MARCH. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 265.)

To Face the Column of Platoons to the Rear, and to March it to the Rear.

284. The captain commands:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*) *about*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT.

At the command *halt*, given the instant the fours complete the about, the platoons halt; each chief goes to the left of his platoon and dresses it to the left.

To march to the rear without halting, the captain commands:

3. *Guide left* (or *right*).

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If the column be faced to the rear, and one platoon be smaller than the other, the guide of the second platoon regains the trace and wheeling distance on the march. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 266.)

To Form Line to the Right or Left from Column of Platoons.

285. Being at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *into line wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Company*, 4. HALT, 5. *Left* (or *right*), 6. DRESS, 7. FRONT, 8. *Guides*, 9. POSTS.

At the command *march*, the guides stand fast; the platoons wheel to the right on a fixed pivot.

At the command *halt*, the chiefs return to the line of file-closers, passing around the marching flanks of their platoons.

The captain places himself on the prolongation of the line of the two pivot-men, at the point where the marching flank of the leading platoon is to rest, and faces in the same direction as the line. At the command *dress*, the platoons dress up to the line; the breasts of the pivot-men against the arms of the guides; at the ninth command the guides return to their places on the flanks of the company.

Before forming line from column of platoons, the guide, if not already there, is ordered on the flank toward which the line is to be formed; the captain sees that the guide of the second platoon covers the guide of the first at the proper distance. If marching, the movement is executed as just explained; except that, at the command *march*, the guides and pivot-men halt; the pivot-men mark time, and turn in their places, so as to conform to the movements of the marching flank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 267.)

Explained for left in front.

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286. To form line and continue the march, the captain commands:

1. *Continue the march*, 2. *Right* (or *left*) *into line wheel*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Forward*, 5. MARCH, 6. *Guide left* (or *right*).

At the command *forward*, the chiefs of platoon and guides return (in double time) to their posts in line.

The pivot-men take especial care to turn in their places, and mark time until the completion of the wheel. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 268.)

To Form Line on Right (or *Left*) *from Column of Platoons.*

287. Being in march, the captain orders the guide, if not already there, to the flank toward which the movement is to be executed, and then commands:

1. *On right* (or *left*) *into line*, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT.

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: *Right turn.* At the command *march*, repeated by its chief, the first platoon turns to the right, advances in the new direction platoon distance, when the chief halts it, commands: 1. *Right*, 2. DRESS, and returns to his post, around the right flank. (The turn is executed as explained in ¶ 46 *a* and 224.) The second platoon marches straight to the front, its chief commands: 1. *Right turn*, in time to add, 2. MARCH, when opposite the right of its place in line, halts it at three yards from the line, commands: 1. *Right*, 2. DRESS, and returns to his post, passing around the left flank; places himself on its left at the command *halt* from his chief. The captain superintends the alignment from the right flank, and gives the third command upon its completion. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 269.)

To Break into Platoons.

288. Being at a halt, the captain commands: 1. *Right* (or *left*) *by platoons*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide left* (or *right.*)

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At the first command, the chiefs of platoon pass in double time to their places in front of the platoons, the chief of the right platoon commands: *Forward;* the chief of the left platoon commands: *Right oblique.* (¶ 60, 60 *a* and 62.)

At the command *march*, repeated by the chief of the right platoon, the platoon moves forward, the chief repeating, *guide left.*

The chief of the left platoon commands: *March*, the instant the platoon is disengaged; at which the platoon obliques to the right, the chief commanding: 1. *Forward*, in time to add, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide left*, the instant the left guide arrives in the trace of the guide of the leading platoon.

The chief of the rear platoon regulates the step, so as to preserve the proper distance between platoons.

If marching, the chief of the right platoon repeats the command for the guide; the chief of the left platoon commands: 1. *Second platoon*, 2. *Mark time*, repeats the command *march*, adding, *right oblique*, in time to give the command *march* the instant the platoon is disengaged; the movement is completed as from a halt. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 270.) Explained for left in front. (¶ 39.)

To Reform the Company.

289. Being at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Form company*, 2. ~~*Right* (or *left*)~~ *oblique*, 3. MARCH, 4. FRONT.

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide left*; and the guide, if not already there, places himself on its left; the chief of the second platoon commands: *Right oblique;* and the guide, if not already there, places himself on its right, where he remains during the movement.

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At the command *march*, repeated by the chiefs, the first platoon advances platoon distance, when its chief commands: 1. *Platoon*, 2. HALT, 3. *Left*, 4. DRESS, and returns to his post, passing around the left flank. The second platoon obliques to the right, its chief commanding: 1. *Forward*, in time to add, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide left*, the instant the platoon is opposite its place in line; on arriving at 3 yards from the line, the chief halts the platoon, commands: 1. *Left*, 2. DRESS, and then returns to his post, passing around the right flank.

The captain superintends the alignment from the left flank, and gives the fourth command upon its completion.

If marching in quick time, the chief of the leading platoon commands, *Guide left*, if the guide be not already there, and the movement is completed as just explained.

If marching in *quick time* and the command be *double time*, the captain commands: *Guide left* (or *right*) immediately after the command *march;* the chief of the leading platoon cautions it to advance in quick time, and repeats the command for the guide; the chief of the second platoon repeats the command *double time*, and when the platoon is about to arrive in line, commands: 1. *Quick time*, in time to add, 2. MARCH, the instant it is abreast of the leading platoon; the platoons having united, the chiefs return to their posts, passing around the flanks.

If marching in double time, the chief of the first platoon at the first command of the captain, commands: *Quick time*, repeats the command *march*, also the command for the guide. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 271.) Left is in front.

To March the Column of Platoons by the Flank.

290. The captain commands:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide left* (or *right*).

The guides place themselves in front of the file on the marching flank of the leading fours (¶ 207), the chiefs of platoon on the left of the guides; the heads of subdivisions

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preserve an alignment toward the flank on which the guide is announced, and preserve the distance from that side necessary to form front into line.

The position of the captain is on the side of the guide 4 yards from the flank, and abreast of the chiefs of platoon. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 272.)

291. To march again in column, the captain commands:

1. *Fours right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide left* (or *right*).

At the second command, each chief places himself in front of the center of his platoon. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 273.)

To Advance by the Right or Left of Platoon.

292. Being in line, the captain commands:

1. *Platoons*, 2. *Right* (or *left*) *forward*, 3. *Fours right* (or *left*), 4. MARCH, 5. *Guide left* (or *right*).

At the first command, the chiefs pass quickly around the flanks, and place themselves in front of the centers of their platoons; at the command *march*, each platoon executes the movement, the guides placing themselves in front of the left files of the leading fours, the chiefs on the left of the guides. Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 274.) (See ¶ 207.)

293. To form again in line, the captain commands:

1. *Platoons*, 2. *Right* (or *left*) *front into line*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Company*, 5. HALT, 6. *Left* (or *right*), 7. DRESS, 8. FRONT.

At the command *march*, each platoon forms front into line; each guide hastens to place himself on his flank of the company, and the chiefs of platoons return to their places as file-closers, by dropping to the rear, or by passing around the heads of their platoons, according as the front into line

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is executed toward the side of the file-closers, or toward the side opposite.

The command *halt* is given when the leading fours have advanced platoon distance.

If the movement be executed in double time the captain commands: *Guide left* (or *right*,) after the command *march*. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 275.) Left in front.

To Form Column of Fours from Column of Platoons.

294. The captain commands:

1. *Platoons*, 2. *Right* (or *left*) *forward*, 3. *Fours right* (or *left*), 4. MARCH.

The chiefs pass around the heads of their platoons as they are about to unite in column of fours; the guide of the first platoon places himself in front of the leading four; the guide of the rear platoon, if on the flank toward which the platoon is broken, halts, and places himself in rear of the rear four, as it passes him. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 276.)

To form Column of Platoons from Column of Fours.

295. The captain commands: 1. *Platoons*, 2. *Right* (or *left*) *front into line*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Company*, 5. HALT.

At the second command, each chief, if not already there, darts through the column, and places himself on its right, opposite the center of his platoon.

At the third command, each platoon executes right front into line. The chiefs place themselves in front of the centers of their platoons, and the guides place themselves on the left flanks.

At the command *halt*, given when the leading four of each platoon has advanced platoon distance, each chief dresses his platoon to the left.

If executed in double time, or in quick time, and the command be *double time*, the captain commands: *Guide left* (or *right*) immediately after the command *march*. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 277.) Left in front.

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296. The captain will observe that precision in the company drill, upon which the success of all battalion movements depends, can only be obtained by requiring at all times the strictest attention of the men, and the assistance of the file-closers. The latter should be held responsible for the fours in their front, and required to correct every error as it occurs. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 278.)

Equipments.

297. By direction of the Secretary of War, ¶ 188 of the regulations is amended to read as follows: 188. Equipments must be fitted to the men under the direction of an officer, and will not otherwise be changed by cutting straps or punching holes. Knapsacks, haversacks, and clothing-bags will be uniformly marked on the outside, as follows: Artillery, crossed cannons; cavalry, crossed sabres; infantry, crossed rifles; other corps, according to their respective devices, with the letter of the company above, and the number of the regiment below the intersection; the design to be stenciled in black, the device 5 inches long, and the letters and numbers in full-faced characters one inch high; The prescribed design will be placed above the letters U. S. on the equipments, and the number of the soldier, in characters one inch high, will be placed at the bottom, near the lower edge of the knapsack, etc. (G. O. 20, H. Q. A., Feb. 25, 1882.)

The composition of leather polish recommended by the Ordnance Department of the Army for belts, cartridge-boxes, etc., etc., is: 13 ounces of bayberry tallow, 3 ounces of lamp black. To use, apply warm, and rub to polish with a woolen cloth. (¶ 92.)

V.—Skirmishers.

298. When skirmishers are thrown out to clear the way for the main body, their movements are so regulated as to keep it constantly covered.

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Every company of skirmishers has a small reserve, whose duty it is to fill vacant places, and to furnish the line with cartridges.

Skirmishers are permitted to carry their pieces in the manner most convenient to them; the muzzle elevated.

The officers, and, if necessary, the non-commissioned officers, repeat and cause the commands to be executed as soon as they are given; but, to avoid mistakes when signals are employed, they will wait until the last note is sounded before commencing the movement.

In the skirmish-drill, the officers and non-commissioned officers constantly aim to impress each man with the idea of his individuality, and the responsibility that rests upon him. They see that the men economize their strength, preserve their presence of mind, husband their ammunition, and profit by all the advantages which the ground may offer for cover.

They likewise cultivate among the men the feeling that they cannot be beaten, and that, when compelled to give ground, a new position is to be gained from which the action will be renewed. Experience soon teaches skirmishers that the ardor with which an enemy pursues a temporary advantage secures his defeat, if again boldly and unexpectedly confronted. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 279.)

Deployments.

299. A company may be deployed as skirmishers *forward, or by the flank.* (¶ 348 and 349.)

The company is deployed forward when it is behind the line on which it is to be established; it is deployed by the flank when it finds itself already on that line. Whenever a company is to be deployed as skirmishers, the captain designates one or more fours from the right or left, preferably those having vacancies in the rear rank, to act as reserve, and designates the officer or non-commissioned officer to command it; the commander of the reserve immediately causes it to step a few paces backward.

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The guide on the flank of the company, from which the reserve is taken, remains with the reserve to act as guide; the other sergeants go with the company; the one nearest the flank from which the reserve is taken places himself in the front rank by the side of the outer file.

The captain next designates the center four, the left front-rank man of which is designated as the *center skirmisher* of the company. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 280.)

To Deploy Forward.

300. The captain commands:

1. *As skirmishers*, 2. *On the left* (or *right*) *four take intervals*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the left four, conducted by the sergeant on the left of the company, moves straight to the front; the other fours make a partial wheel to the right, those near the right increasing the wheel considerably beyond 45°. The partial wheel being completed, each four moves in the new direction until its left file, who is the guide, gains the distance of 40 yards from the left file of the four next on its left; when it makes a partial wheel to the left, and marches to the front, preserving its interval.

When the left four arrives on the line, the captain commands: 1. *Skirmishers*, 2. HALT. At the command *halt*, the left four halts and deploys in double time upon number four of the front rank, who stands fast; the other front-rank men move to his right, the rear-rank men to his left, and place themselves, in their order, at 5 yards apart.

The other fours, upon arriving in line, halt, and deploy as just explained.

The file-closers during the movement see that each four, after gaining its distance, marches to the front, and that the deployments are promptly made.

The captain, accompanied by a trumpeter, follows the movement so as to be about 80 yards in rear of the center of the line when formed; the lieutenant falls back to 30

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yards, in rear of the center of his platoon, and the other file-closers to 10 yards in rear of their respective fours.

The right and left guides, as soon as the fours to which they belong have deployed, fall back 10 yards and place themselves in rear of the right and left skirmishers of the company.

If the command be *double time*, or the deployment be executed when marching in double time, the designated four moves to the front in quick time; the other fours gain their intervals in double time, each taking the quick time on arriving abreast of the designated four. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 281.) (¶ 348.)

301. Should the captain command, *on the center four take intervals*, that four moves to the front; the fours to the right make a partial wheel to the right, those to the left, to the left, and deploy as already explained. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 282.) (¶ 348.)

302. The captain may cause the designated four, and the fours which have arrived abreast of it, to deploy while marching, by the commands:

1. *Deploy*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (*left*, or *center*).

The other fours deploy successively upon arriving on the line of the skirmishers already deployed.

The guide is announced right, left, or center, according as intervals are taken on the right, left, or center four. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 283.)

303. In all deployments as skirmishers, whether forward or by the flank, the rear-rank men are placed in their order on the left of the front-rank men. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 284.) (¶ 348.)

304. The reserve is conducted to a point about one hundred and fifty yards in rear of the center of the line, and afterward conforms to all its movements. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 285.)

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305. If the company be deployed on the march, the commander of the reserve halts it at the preparatory command of the captain. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 286.)

To Deploy by the Flank.

306. Being at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *As skirmishers*, 2. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank take intervals*, 3. MARCH.

At the second command, the company faces to the right.

At the command *march*, number one of the front rank of the right four steps off, and, conducted by the right guide on his right, marches in the prolongation of the former front of the company.

The other men of this four, front and rear rank, follow successively at the distance of 5 yards, each steadily in the trace of his predecessor. Number one of the rear rank stepping off as soon as number four of the front rank has advanced 5 yards beyond him; the left rear-rank man having advanced 5 yards, number one front rank of the second four steps off, and the movement is continued till the left rear-rank man of the rear four has his interval, when the captain commands: 1. *Skirmishers*, 2. HALT. At the second command, all the men halt and face to the front, and the officers and sergeants take their posts as in the deployment forward.

The deployment by the left flank is executed on the same principles as by the right flank, except that the movement in each four begins with number four of the rear rank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 287.) (¶ 348.)

307. Whenever the command *halt* is given the skirmishers face to the front, or, in the direction of the enemy. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 288.)

308. To deploy by both flanks, the captain commands:

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1. *As skirmishers*, 2. *By the right and left flanks take intervals*, 3. MARCH.

At the second command, the center four and those to the right face to the right, the other fours face to the left. The men who have faced to the right are designated *right skirmishers*, those who have faced to the left, *left skirmishers*.

At the third command, the right and left skirmishers deploy respectively as explained for the deployment by the right and left flanks.

The captain superintends the fours on that flank of the company from which the reserve is taken; and when the rear skirmisher has his interval, commands: 1. *Right* (or *left*) *skirmishers*, 2. HALT.

The lieutenant remaining with the company superintends the deployment of the fours on his flank of the company, and, when the rear skirmisher has advanced 5 yards, he commands: 1. *Left* (or *right*) *skirmishers*, 2. HALT.

When both lieutenants are present, each halts the skirmishers of his own platoon. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 289.)

309. The habitual interval between skirmishers is 5 yards; when the captain wishes to deploy with a greater or less interval than 5 yards, he states the intervals between the skirmishers and between the fours, and then gives the commands for deployment as before. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 290.)

To March in Line.

310. The captain commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide center*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the line steps off, dressing upon and preserving intervals from the center skirmisher.

The captain and file-closers correct any errors that may occur, and see that skirmishers maintain their intervals, and preserve a general alignment. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 291.)

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311. To halt the skirmishers, the captain commands:

1. *Skirmishers*, 2. HALT.

At the second command, the line halts, and the skirmishers take advantage of any cover that may present itself. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 292.)

To March to the Rear.

312. The captain commands:

1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide center.*

At the command *march*, the skirmishers face about individually, and march to the rear with the guide center.

The line marching to the rear, is halted by the same commands as when marching in advance. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 293.)

313. The skirmishers marching to the rear, to march to the front, the captain commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide center.*

At the command *march*, the skirmishers face about and march to the front. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 294.)

314. The guide of a line of skirmishers is habitually center, but the captain may announce it either on the right or left. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 295.)

To Change Directions.

315. The captain commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *wheel*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the skirmishers wheel to the right, preserving intervals from the pivot, and dressing toward the marching flank; the skirmisher at the pivot halts, and turns in his place. Having wheeled sufficiently, the

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captain commands, according as he wishes to march in advance or to the rear:

1. *Forward* (or *to the rear*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide center.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 296.)

316. To execute change of direction on the center, the captain commands:

1. *Right skirmishers left wheel*, 2. *Left skirmishers to the rear, left wheel*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the skirmishers to the left of the center skirmisher face about, and all then wheel on the center skirmisher as a pivot, preserving their intervals from him. The wheel is arrested according as the captain desires the line to halt, advance, or march to the rear, by the commands:

1. *Skirmishers*, 2. HALT; or, 1. *Forward*, (or *to the rear*), 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide center.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 297.)

317. A change of direction on the center, advancing the left skirmishers, is similarly executed. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 298.)

318. The captain may cause either the right or left skirmishers to halt in any position by giving the commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *skirmishers*, 2. HALT.

He may also cause them to wheel in advance, or to the rear, according as he may desire to turn the enemy's flank or to refuse his own. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 299.)

To March by the Flank.

319. The captain commands:

1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank*, 2. MARCH.

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At the command *march*, the skirmishers face to the right and move off, each skirmisher taking care to follow the one immediately preceding him, and to preserve his interval. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 300.)

320. The line marching by the flank, changes direction by the commands:

1. *Column right* (or *left*), 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the leading skirmisher faces to the right, and moves in the new direction; the other skirmishers face on the same ground, and follow in his rear. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 301.)

321. *Column half right* (or *left*) is similarly executed. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 302.)

322. Marching by the flank, to march in line, the captain commands:

1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide center.*

At the second command, the skirmishers face to the right, and take the guide toward the center. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 303.)

To Extend Intervals.

323. *By the flank.* Being at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank* (*to so many yards*) *extend intervals*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the right skirmisher marches by the right flank; the other skirmishers successively face to the right, and follow the one next on their right at the interval specified in the command. The captain commands:

1. *Skirmishers*, in time to add, 2. *Halt*, as soon as the left skirmisher has his interval. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 304.)

324. Intervals are extended by both flanks according the same principles, the right and left skirmishers, upon

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attaining their intervals, being halted, as in the deployment by the flanks. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 305.)

325. *To the front.* Marching to the front in quick time, the captain commands:

1. *On right* (or *left*) *skirmisher* (*to so many*) *yards extend intervals*, 2. *Double time*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the right skirmisher marches to the front in quick time; the other skirmishers oblique to the left in double time, each resuming the direct march and taking the quick step upon gaining his interval from the skirmisher on his right.

If marching in double time, the designated skirmisher at the command *march*, takes the quick time, the movement being completed as before. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 306.)

326. Intervals are extended on the center skirmisher by similar commands and means; the skirmishers to the right oblique to the right, those to the left oblique to the left. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 307.)

327. If the line be halted during the movement, only those skirmishers halt who have the prescribed interval; the others halt successively upon gaining it, taking care not to get in advance of the designated skirmisher. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 308.)

328. If, in extending intervals, it is intended that one company should occupy a line previously occupied by two, the extension will be made immediately in rear of the company to be relieved, which retires by the command of its captain, as soon as the extension is completed. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 309.) (¶ 309.)

To Close Intervals.

329. *By the flank.* Being at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank* (*to so many*) *yards close intervals*, 2. MARCH.

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At the command *march*, the right skirmisher stands fast, the other skirmishers march by the right flank, and successively halt and face to the front upon closing to the specified interval. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 310.)

330. *To the front.* Being in march, in quick time, to close intervals, the captain commands:

1. *On right* (or *left*) *skirmisher* (*to so many*) *yards close intervals*, 2. *Double time*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the right skirmisher advances in quick time; the others oblique to the right in double time, each resuming the direct march, and taking the quick step upon gaining his interval.

If marching in double time, the right skirmisher, at the command *march*, takes the quick time, the movement being completed as before. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 311.)

331. Intervals are closed on the center skirmisher in a similar manner; the skirmishers to the right oblique to the left, those to the left oblique to the right. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 312.)

332. If the line be halted during the movement, only those skirmishers halt who have closed to the prescribed interval; the others halt successively upon closing, taking care not to get in advance of the designated skirmishers. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 313.)

333. To cause two companies to occupy as skirmishers the ground previously occupied by one, the new company deploys so as to finish its movement about 20 yards in rear of the line it is to occupy, and the men successively move upon that line as they are unmasked by the men of the old company, which closes intervals to the right or left. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 314.)

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To Relieve a Company Deployed as Skirmishers.

334. When a company of skirmishers is to be relieved, the captain is advised of the intention, which he immediately communicates to the line.

The new company executes its deployment so as to finish the movement about 20 yards in rear of the line, and then, by command of its captain, advances rapidly to the old line, or a few yards beyond it, and halts; the new line being established, the old company retires and assembles as soon as beyond the enemy's fire.

If the skirmishers to be relieved are marching to the rear, the company which is to relieve them, if not already deployed, is deployed by the flank; the old company, after having passed the new line, assembles as hereafter explained. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 315.) (¶ 347.)

The Firings.

335. *To fire at a halt.* The captain commands:

1. *Commence*, 2. FIRING.

At this command, briskly repeated by the file-closers, the odd numbers kneel, aim, and fire; the even numbers kneel, aim, and fire, as soon as the odd numbers drop their pieces to the first position of load, after which each skirmisher fires without regard to the others. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 316.)

336. The following instructions will be observed:

If the enemy be advancing, the rapidity of the fire increases as he approaches, but no skirmisher fires until he has taken deliberate aim, and, if possible, at a rest. The efficacy of fire may be increased by concentrating that of several skirmishers upon knots or groups of the enemy.

If the enemy be halted at five or six hundred yards distance, and well covered, few shots are fired, except to resist any change of position on his part. The best marksmen should, however, be permitted to practice upon the enemy, in order to inspire him with a fear of their fire. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 317.)

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337. To cease firing, the captain commands: 1. *Cease*, 2. FIRING. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 318.)

338. *To fire advancing.* Skirmishers generally advance to the attack firing, for the reason that their fire greatly deranges that of the enemy.

The captain commands: 1. *Commence*, 2. FIRING.

At this command, the odd numbers halt, kneel, and fire; they then rise, and load while marching; as soon as they have dropped their pieces to the first position of load, the even numbers halt, kneel and fire; after which each skirmisher fires independently, kneeling each time, for the double purpose of presenting less surface to the enemy, and securing the rest, in aiming, afforded by the knee.

The officers and file-closers give their constant attention to the general preservation of the alignment; keep the men at their proper intervals, and see that after each fire they advance in proper time, and that the sights are elevated according to the distance.

At the command *cease firing*, or, if halted while firing, the skirmishers align themselves on those most advanced. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 319.)

339. *To fire retiring.* The captain selects a favorable position in rear, causes the firing to cease, designates the position to the line, and then commands:

1. *To the rear*, 2. *Double time*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Guide center.*

At the command *march*, the skirmishers face about and move to the rear; when they arrive on the new line, the captain commands: 1. *Skirmishers*, 2. HALT, 3. *Commence*, 4. FIRING.

When not severely pressed, a line marching to the rear in quick time may open fire the same as when advancing.

At the command *commence firing*, the odd numbers halt, face about, kneel, fire, rise, and reload while marching.

When the odd numbers drop their pieces to the position of the first motion of load, the even numbers halt, kneel,

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and fire, after which each skirmisher fires independently, taking care to halt and aim deliberately each time, preserving only a general alignment. At the command *cease firing*, the skirmishers align themselves on those farthest from the enemy; if halted while firing, they align themselves on those nearest the enemy. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 320.)

340. *To fire marching by the flank.* The skirmishers marching by the right flank, the captain commands: 1. *Commence*, 2. FIRING.

At the second command, the odd numbers halt, face to the front, kneel, fire, and resume the march, loading as they advance; the even numbers continue the march, halt, kneel, and fire, without passing the odd numbers, resuming the march and reloading as explained for the odd numbers, the skirmishers taking care never to pass each other.

The skirmishers resume their proper intervals as soon as they cease to fire while marching by the flank.

The fire when marching by the left flank is similarly executed, the even numbers commencing the fire.

If a line of skirmishers, marching by the flank, be vigorously attacked by the enemy, the captain causes it to halt and commence firing. The flank movement is resumed as soon as the enemy is repulsed. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 321.)

341. Kneeling in all firings is omitted when the ground is unfavorable, or when cover can otherwise be secured. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 322.)

342. A skirmish line must always be on the alert, and the men will forego all considerations of personal safety, when the efficacy of their fire can be increased. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 323.)

343. The officers will observe that a too scrupulous regard for cover will make men timid; they should, therefore, set an example of fearless exposure whenever an advantage can be gained, encourage the men, and impress them at all times with an idea of their superiority over the enemy. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 324.)

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To Rally.

344. Skirmishers are rallied when threatened by bodies of the enemy's cavalry; the rallys are made at a run; when ordered to rally, the bayonets are fixed at the preparatory command. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 325.)

345. If small parties of the enemy present themselves, the captain commands: 1. *Rally by fours*, 2. MARCH.

At the second command, the men of each four place themselves in a circle around number four of the front rank. The captain and file-closers place themselves within the nearest fours. (¶ 349.)

The men open fire and continue it till the enemy is close upon them, when they charge bayonets and remain firm.

During the approach of the enemy, the men in rear face about, that all the muskets may be brought to bear upon him.

The reserve, if threatened, forms a circle around its chief, and opens fire as explained for the fours.

The danger past, the captain commands: 1. *Deploy*, 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the skirmishers unfix bayonets, and at the second, moving at a run, resume their proper places. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 326.)

346. Should the fours be too weak to resist the enemy, the captain commands: 1. *Rally by company*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, all the skirmishers rally in two ranks on the center skirmisher, those to his right forming in a semi-circle to his right and rear, the front-rank men in front; those to his left complete the circle by forming a semi-circle to his left and rear. The center skirmisher, and those first approaching him, elevate their muskets, to indicate the point on which the rally is to be made. (¶ 359.)

The captain and file-closers place themselves within the circle.

The reserve, if there be strong ground at hand, hastens to it, and takes measures to defend itself; otherwise it advances to the line and forms part of the circle.

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The captain directs the fire in the most efficacious manner, bringing as many muskets to bear as possible. If the enemy approaches too close, he charges bayonets and resumes the fire as soon as the charge is repulsed.

To deploy, he commands: 1. *Deploy*, 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the men unfix bayonets, and, at the second, resume their proper places at a run. The reserve is conducted by its chief to its position in rear of the center of the line. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 327.)

The Assembly.

347. The assembly is used whenever a company is to be relieved, or is to be withdrawn as a line of skirmishers; it may be executed either from a halt, advancing, or marching to the rear, and on the right, left, or center skirmisher.

Being at a halt, the captain commands:

1. *Assemble on right* (or *left*) *skirmisher*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the right skirmisher stands fast and comes to support arms; the others face to the right, close upon him, and form on his left in their order, in two ranks, the front rank in front; each skirmisher *supports arms* upon taking his place in ranks. The reserve at the same time rejoins the company, and the officers and sergeants take their posts as before deployment. (¶ 349.)

The assembly on the center skirmisher is similarly executed.

If advancing in double time or in quick time, and the command be *double time*, the skirmisher designated marches in quick time; the others oblique toward him in double time, and, upon closing, take the quick time, forming in two ranks, the front-rank men in front, arms at a shoulder.

If marching to the rear, the company assembles as when marching in advance, except that the rear-rank men form in front; the assembly completed, the company is halted and faced about.

If marching in advance, the reserve rejoins the company

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in double time; if to the rear, it halts and rejoins the company upon its approach. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 328.)

To Deploy a Company as Skirmishers from Single Rank.

348. The company being in single rank, is deployed as skirmishers, both forward and by the flanks, by the same commands and means as when in double ranks, except that, in deploying forward, the fours take an interval of 20 yards instead of 40. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 329.)

349. The company having been deployed as skirmishers from single rank, is manœuvred by the same commands and means as when deployed from double rank, except that, in rallying by fours, each four rallies on number four, and, in assembling, the company forms in single instead of double rank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 330.)

350. For battalion skirmish drill, see Upton's Inf. Tac.

VI.—Camping.

351. On campaign, troops are provided with the shelter tent, the pieces of which are carried by the occupants.

In the presence of the enemy the troops bivouac in line of battle; if safety permits, the tents may be pitched immediately in rear of the line of stacks, (¶ 179 and 181,) the tents of the company officers in rear of their companies, the tents of the field and staff in rear of the center of the line of company officers.

When not in the presence of the enemy, each battalion usually camps in column of divisions. The tents of each division are arranged in two lines facing each other; those of the right company face to the rear, those of the left company face to the front. The company officer's tents are arranged in line parallel to the flank of the column, facing the division streets; the tent of the captain of the right company of each division is to the right (or left) of the line passing

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through the center of the street, according as the officers are on the right (or left) flank of the column, his lieutenants are on his right (or left); the captain of the left company is on the left (or right) of the captain of the right company, the lieutenants of his company on his left (or right). The first sergeant's tent is on the flank of the company, toward the officers' tent.

The tents of the field and staff, when practicable, are in line parallel to those of the company officers; the colonel is opposite the center of the column, lieutenant colonel and major are on his right, the adjutant is on the left of the colonel; the other staff officers are on the left of the adjutant.

The tents of the non-commissioned staff are in rear of the tents of the staff; they may be assigned to tents in the divisions.

The kitchens of the men are in line on the flank opposite the company officers; the sinks (water-closets) for the men are outside of the line of kitchens.

The kitchens of the officers are in rear of their tents; the sinks for the officers are in rear of the line of tents of the field and staff.

The positions of the color line, guard tents, suttler's store, officers' horses, and baggage wagons, are prescribed by the colonel.

The width of the division streets, and the street in front of the company officers, varies with the nature of the ground and the strength of the battalion.

When the companies are large, the camp may be formed according to the above principles, in column of companies, the tents of each company being in one line, or in two lines facing each other. Ground for camping should be susceptible of good drainage, and should be near wood and water.

When time will permit, all the streets are ditched; a shallow ditch is also made around each tent. When straw or leaves are at hand, the men should be required to raise their beds above ground; attention to this rule, to cleanliness, and to the proper cooking of their food, will greatly diminish the number and frequency of camp diseases.

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On arriving in camp, if orders are not communicated for resuming the march the following morning, sinks should at once be dug. The sinks should be concealed by bushes, and should be covered daily with fresh earth.

In winter quarters two shelter tents united may be pitched on frames made of boards, or split logs, the bunks of the men being arranged one above the other. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 751.)

352. A *shelter* tent (the poles of which are made in sections, and carried by the men,) holds 4 men.

353. A *common*, or "A" tent, holds 6 men; it is 6 feet 10 inches in height, 8 feet 4 inches in width, and 6 feet 10 long.

354. A *wall* tent is used by officers; the captain has one, and his two lieutenants have one together. It is 8 feet 6 inches in height, 9 feet long; the walls are 3 feet 6 inches high, and from the top of the wall to the ridge pole is 6 feet 10 inches. This tent has a "fly" to go over it.

To pitch this tent, place the ridge pole on the ground, approximately beneath its place when in position, take one step from each end; from these points take four steps on each side at right angles to the ridge poles. These points determine the places for the corner pegs.

355. A *hospital* tent is 14 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 11 feet high, with a wall 4½ feet high. This tent also has a "fly."

VII.—Honors, Salutes, Etc.

356. The President is saluted with the highest honors; all standards and colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, bands, trumpets, or field-music sounding the President's March.

The General Commanding-in-Chief is received with standards and colors dropping, officers and troops saluting.

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bands, trumpets, or field-music sounding the General's March.

A Lieutenant-General is received with standards and colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, trumpets sounding three flourishes, or drums beating three ruffles.

A Major-General is received with standards and colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, trumpets sounding two flourishes, or drums beating two ruffles.

A Brigadier-General is received with standards and colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, trumpets sounding one flourish, or drums beating one ruffle.

Officers of the Navy are received with the honors due to their assimilated rank, which is as follows:

Admiral,	General.
Vice-Admiral,	Lieutenant-General.
Rear-Admiral,	Major-General.
Commodore,	Brigadier-General.
Captain,	Colonel.
Commander,	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Lieutenant-Commander,	Major.
Lieutenant,	Captain.
Master,	First Lieutenant.
Ensign,	Second Lieutenant.

Officers of Marines, and officers of Volunteers and Militia *in the service of the United States*, receive the honors due to their relative rank.

To the Vice-President, and members of the cabinet, to the Chief Justice, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Governors *within* their respective States and Territories, the same honors are paid as to the General Commanding-in-Chief.

American and foreign envoys or ministers are received with the compliments due to a Lieutenant-General.

Officers of foreign service visiting any post or station, are received with honors due to their rank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 769 to 778.)

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357. No honors are paid when troops are on *route* marches. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 779.) (See ¶ 249.)

358. Whenever a non-commissioned officer or soldier without arms passes an officer, he salutes as prescribed in the tactics (¶ 21), using the hand farthest from the officer. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 796.)

359. A non-commissioned officer or soldier being seated, without particular occupation, rises on the approach of an officer, faces toward him and salutes; if standing, he faces toward the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place or on the same ground, such compliments need not be repeated.

If actually at work, soldiers do not cease it to salute an officer unless addressed by him. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 797 and 798.)

Escorts of Honor.

360. Escorts of honor are detailed for the purpose of receiving and escorting personages of high rank, civil or military. The troops for this purpose are selected for their soldierly appearance and superior discipline.

The escort is drawn up in line, the center opposite the place where the personage presents himself, with an interval between the wings to receive him and his staff, the band (12 yards) on the flank of the escort toward which it will march. On the appearance of the personage, he is received with the honors due his rank. When he has taken his place in the line, the escort is formed into column of companies, platoons or fours, and takes up the march. On leaving, the escort line is formed, and the same honors are paid as before.

When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where the person is to be received, as, for instance, where a court-yard or wharf intervenes, a double line of sentinels is posted from that point to the escort, facing inward; the sentinels successively salute as he passes, and are then relieved and join the escort.

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An officer is appointed to attend him, to bear such communications as he may have to make to the commander of the escort. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 822.)

361. When one military organization receives another, as at a railroad depot, the escort is drawn up in line (with the band on its right) on the left hand side of the street, near the sidewalk, so that the arriving organization may pass it from its right. As the visiting organization passes, its commander brings it to a *carry*, the officers saluting (¶ 156). The escort stands at a *present* (¶ 99 and 156) while the visiting organization passes. The visiting organization forms *on right into line* (¶ 243 and 287), dresses back to the sidewalk, and *presents arms* as the escort passes. The escort resumes the carry after it is passed, and then breaks into column of fours (¶ 231) or platoons (¶ 288), changes direction to the left (¶ 237 or 279), and marches, band in front, arms at a carry, officers saluting, past the visiting organization. The visiting organization stands at a *present* till passed, when it breaks from the right to march to the left as explained for the escort, and follows the escort.

Upon arriving near the point of dismissal, the escort forms line to the left (¶ 242 or ¶ 285), dresses back to the sidewalk, and presents arms as the visiting organization passes it. The visiting organization forms line to its left, after which both organizations are dismissed, according to ¶ 179, 181, or 209.

The escort usually conducts the visiting organization to the railroad station upon its departure, and the same courtesies are extended as upon its arrival.

Funeral Honors.

362. Funeral escorts are allowed as follows:

General commanding-in-chief, a regiment of infantry, battalion of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery; a *lieutenant-general*, a regiment of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and a battery of artillery; a *major-general*, a regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and a battery of artil-

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lery; a *brigadier-general*, a regiment of infantry, a company of cavalry, and a platoon of artillery; a *colonel*, a regiment; a *lieutenant colonel*, 6 companies; *major*, 4 companies; *captain*, 1 company; *subaltern*, (lieutenant,) half a company; *non-commissioned staff officer*, and a *sergeant*, 16 privates, commanded by a sergeant; *corporal*, 12 privates, commanded by a corporal; *private*, 8 privates, commanded by a corporal.

An officer's escort, when practicable, is commanded by an officer of the same grade.

The escort is formed with the center opposite the tent or quarters of the deceased; arms at a carry; *bayonets unfixed*, the band on that flank of the escort toward which it is to march.

Upon the appearance of the remains, the commander commands: 1. *Present*, 2. ARMS.

And the band plays an appropriate air; arms are then carried, after which the coffin is taken to the flank of the escort, opposite the music. The escort is next wheeled into column of companies, platoons, or fours. If the escort be small, it may be faced by the flank. The procession is formed in the following order: 1. *Music*, 2. *Escort*, 3. *Clergy* and *Surgeons*, 4. *Remains* and *pall bearers*, 5 *Mourners*, including members of the former command of the deceased, 6. *Distinguished persons*, according to rank, 7. *Delegations*, 8. *Societies*, 9. *Citizens*.

The procession being formed, the commander of the escort commands: 1. *Reverse*, 2. ARMS, and then puts the escort in march. (¶ 117.)

The escort marches in slow time to solemn music; the center of the column having arrived opposite the grave, line is formed facing it. The remains are next brought and placed over the grave, after which *arms are presented*, the band playing an appropriate air. The music having ceased, arms are *carried*, and the coffin, by direction of the commander of the escort, is lowered into the grave. The commander next commands: 1. *Rest on*, 2. ARMS. The funeral services are now completed, after which the commander

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commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *With blank cartridges*, 4. LOAD. (¶ 122.)

He then causes the escort to fire three rounds with blank cartridges, the muzzles of the pieces being elevated. The escort is then formed into column, and marched to the point where it was assembled, and is then dismissed. The band does not play until it has left the enclosure.

When the distance to the place of interment is considerable, the escort, after having left the camp or garrison, may march in route step (¶ 249) until it approaches the burial ground, when it is called to attention, and the *arms reversed*. The music does not play while at route step.

In all funeral ceremonies, six pall bearers may be selected from the grade of the deceased, or of the grades next above or below it. If a commissioned officer, the coffin is borne by six non-commissioned officers; if a non-commissioned officer, or private, by six privates.

At the funeral of a general officer, the commander of the escort, in forming column, gives the appropriate commands for the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, which form in column, from front to rear, in the order named. The trumpeters or field-music sound a march, flourishes, or ruffles, according to the rank of the deceased (¶ 356), whenever arms are *presented*, after which the band plays an appropriate air. In marching to the cemetery, the trumpeters of the artillery and cavalry may alternate, in playing, with the band of infantry.

If the funeral be for a mounted officer, his horse, in mourning caparison, follows the hearse. Should the entrance to the cemetery prevent the hearse from accompanying the escort till the latter halts at the grave, the column is halted at the entrance long enough to take the remains from the hearse, when the column is again put in march. The cavalry and artillery, when unable to enter the enclosure, wheel out of the column, face to the column, and salute the remains as they pass. When necessary to escort the remains from the quarters of the deceased to the church, before the funeral

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service, arms are *presented* upon receiving the remains at the quarters, and, also, as they are borne into chapel. The commander of the escort, previous to the funeral, gives the clergyman and pall bearers all needful directions. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 823.)

363. For other honors, see ¶ 144 to 151 and ¶ 166 to 174, and Army Reg., 1881, ¶ 597–8, 606, 610, 628 to 630, 632, 634 to 638; for *salutes with cannon*, see A. R., 1881, ¶ 611 to 626, or Reed's Military Science and Tactics, ¶ 536 to 552.

VIII.—Inspection.

Inspection of a Separate Company.

364. Being in line (see ¶ 193 and 199), upon intimation of the inspector, the captain commands:

1. *Rear open order*, 2. MARCH. 3. FRONT, 4. *Order*, 5. ARMS, 6. *Inspection*, 7. ARMS.

Rear open order is executed as explained in ¶ 201, and *inspection arms* as explained in ¶ 165, 175 and 177.

(*a.*) The captain, as soon as inspected, returns his sword (¶ 164), and accompanies the inspecting officer; the lieutenants, when the inspector begins the inspection of the front rank, face about and stand *in place rest;* the arms, accoutrements, and dress of each soldier having been minutely inspected, the captain (takes his post, ¶ 201, draws sword, and) commands: 1. *Open*, 2. BOXES.

(The captain returns his sword and accompanies the inspector again,) when the ammunition and boxes are examined (¶ 178).

The captain (takes his post, draws sword, commands *carry arms*,) then closes ranks, (and, on intimation from the inspector, marches the company to its quarters and dismisses it).

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(When knapsacks are worn, after closing ranks the captain,) stacks arms, (¶179 and 181,) opens ranks, and commands:

1. *Front rank*, 2. ABOUT, 3. FACE, 4. UNSLING, 5. KNAPSACKS, 6. *Open*, 7. KNAPSACKS.

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(The captain returns sword and accompanies the inspector.) The men of the front rank having faced about (¶ 25), take a short step (¶ 37) forward so as to be free from the stacks. At the command *unsling*, each man unfastens his knapsack, and, standing erect, holds it by the straps in front of the knees, flaps from him; at the command *knapsacks*, he places the knapsack on the ground, flap upward, the great-coat 6 inches from the feet, and then stands at attention; at the *seventh* command, he opens the kapsack, turning the flap toward the feet, the flaps resting on the great-coat; he then stands at attention. The inspector having inspected the knapsacks, the captain (takes post, draws sword, and) commands: 1. *Repack*, 2. KNAPSACKS.

At the command *knapsacks*, each soldier repacks and buckles up his knapsack, leaving it in the same position as before opening it, and then stands at attention. The captain then commands: 1. *Sling*, 2. KNAPSACKS.

At the command *sling*, each man grasps the unbuckled strap of the knapsack with the right hand, the buckled strap with the left hand, the right hand uppermost, and stands erect, the flaps of the knapsack from him; at the second command, he replaces the knapsack on his back. The captain then commands: 1. *Front rank*, 2. ABOUT, 3. FACE.

The men of the front rank having faced about, step forward to the line of stacks; the captain then closes the ranks, takes arms (¶ 180 or 182), and, on intimation from the inspector, marches the company to its quarters, and dismisses it.

(*b.*) At inspection of quarters, the inspector is accompanied by all the officers, or by such of them as he may designate; the men, with (white) gloves and accoutrements,

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stand covered in front of their respective bunks; in camp, they stand in front of their tents; the senior non-commissioned officer, upon the approach of the inspector, commands: 1. *Company*, (or *squad*), 2. ATTENTION.

(*c.*) The men all salute (¶ 21) with the hand farthest from the inspector. (See ¶ 389.)

Inspection of a Battalion.

365. The battalion being in line, bayonets fixed, the colonel causes it to break into column of companies, right in front, (by the commands: 1. *Companies right wheel*, 2. MARCH, which is executed similarly to ¶ 273, and see ¶ 374 *b*,) and commands: 1. *Rear open order*, 2. MARCH.

At the first command, the right and left guides of each company step 3 yards to the rear, to mark the alignment for the rear rank (¶ 201). Each captain hastens to the right, verifies the position of the guides, and then places himself facing the left, 3 yards in front of the right file. The adjutant places himself on the left of the color-guard, and commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide left.* (¶ 377.)

At the command *march*, the ranks are opened in each company, as explained in the School of the Company (¶ 201); the adjutant conducts the color-guard (the left guide places himself on the left of, and remains with the color company,) to the head of the column, posts it 12 yards in front of the center of the leading company, and then brings it to rear open order.

The drum-major conducts the band (¶ 376 *b.*), passing by the right flank of the battalion, to the rear of the column, and posts it, facing to the front, 12 yards in rear of the rear company.

The colonel next commands: 1. *Field and staff to the front*, 2. MARCH.

The commissioned officers (dismounted) thus designated, form in the order of rank from right to left, field officers on the right, on a line equal to the front of the column, 6 yards in front of the colors; the non-commissioned staff

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form in a similar manner, 3 yards in rear of the field-officers. The colonel, seeing the movement executed, takes post on the right of the lieutenant-colonel, and awaits the approach of the inspecting officer. (¶ 374.)

Such field and staff officers as may be superior in rank to the inspector, do not take post in front of the column, but accompany the inspecting officer.

After inspecting the field and staff, the colonel commands: 1. *Order*, 2. ARMS, and the inspector, accompanied by these officers, passes down the open column, looking at every rank, front and rear. The field and staff return their swords as soon as inspected.

The colonel now commands: 1. *In Place*, 2. REST; when the inspector, commencing at the head of the column, proceeds to make a minute inspection of the non-commissioned staff, color-guard, and the several companies in succession.

The adjutant gives the necessary commands for the inspection of the color-guard.

The non-commissioned staff and color-guard (¶ 373 *a*) may be dismissed as soon as inspected. (The color-bearer commands the color-guard, and keeps his place in the front rank.)

As the inspector successively approaches the companies, the captains command: 1. *Company*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. *Inspection*, 4. ARMS. (The inspection is proceeded with, as explained in ¶ 364 *a*.)

In a long column, some of the rearmost companies, after the inspection of dress and general appearance, may be permitted to stack arms, and break ranks, until just before the inspector approaches them, when they take *arms*, and resume their position. The band plays during the inspection of the companies, and is brought to rear open order by the drum-major on the approach of the inspector. Each man as the inspector approaches him, raises his instrument in front of the body, reverses it so as to show both sides, and then returns it to its former position.

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In column of several companies, the inspection of dress and general appearance may be dispensed with, (which is the case for a separate company), the battalion being brought to an order, and in place rest, as soon as the field and staff have been inspected.

(The inspection is continued as explained in ¶ 364 *b* and 364 *c*.) (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 816.)

IX.—Muster.

Muster of a Separate Company.

366. All stated musters of troops are (when practicable) preceded by a minute and careful *inspection*.

367. Being in line, bayonets unfixed (see ¶ 193 and 199), upon intimation of the mustering officer, the captain commands:

1. *Rear open order*, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT, 4. *Support*, 5. ARMS, 6. *Attention to muster*.

The captain then returns his sword, and hands a roll of his company, and a list of absentees, to the mustering officer.

The mustering officer then calls over the names on the roll; each man, as his name is called, distinctly answers *Here;* and brings his piece to a *carry* and then to an *order arms*.

The captain then commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Close order*, 4. MARCH. He then marches his company to its quarters and dismisses it.

After muster, the presence of the men reported in the hospital and on guard is verified by the mustering officer, who is accompanied by the company commander.

Muster of a Battalion.

368. The muster should be preceded by a *review*, and then by an *inspection*. (See ¶ 365 and 390.)

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369. Being in column of companies, bayonets unfixed, the mustering officer begins the muster with the head of the column, and as each company is mustered it is marched off for dismissal. (See Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 817.)

X.—Undress Parade.

370. In bad weather, (or when it is impracticable to have dress parade,) undress parade takes the place of dress parade. The companies fall in without arms (¶ 200) on their respective parade grounds; the first sergeant having reported (¶ 21) the result of the roll-call, places himself on the right of the front rank; the captain, or officer superintending the roll-call, dresses the company to the right; then places himself 2 yards in front of its center, faces to the rear (¶ 26), commands: 1. *Parade*, 2. REST, resumes his front, and comes to parade rest (¶ 29). When all the officers are required to be present, they take posts as prescribed in the School of the Company (¶ 193). If a non-commissioned officer is in charge of the company, he stands on the right of the front rank.

The band, without instruments, falls in on its own parade ground.

The adjutant (taking post where he can see all of the companies and the band) assigns the trumpeters, or field music, a position, and, when all the companies (and band) have come to *parade rest*, he commands: *Sound off*, at which the retreat (see Trumpet Signals) is sounded, the adjutant standing at *parade rest*. (¶ 29.)

The retreat being sounded, the officer in charge of each company faces about, calls the company to attention, and directs the first sergeant to dismiss it (¶ 17), [after which the officer reports the result of the roll call to the adjutant, (¶ 169)].

(*a.*) When orders are to be published at undress parade (the adjutant notifies the officers commanding companies), the companies close in, and are dressed by the officers in

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command of them, on a company previously designated. (Regard is not had to the order of rank of the captains, but, with this exception, the battalion is formed as explained in the Formation of a Battalion.)

The band takes post on the right of the line, the trumpeters, or field music in its rear.

The line being formed, the adjutant in front of the center, and facing the line, commands: 1. *Parade*, 2, REST. 3. SOUND OFF. At the third command, the trumpeters, or field music, remaining in place, sound the *retreat*. The adjutant then calls the battalion to attention, publishes his orders, and commands: DISMISS YOUR COMPANIES.

The officers (report the result of the roll-call to the adjutant, and) retire, and the first sergeants march their companies to their respective parade grounds, and then dismiss them. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 813.)

371. At all established roll-calls, except dress parade, after the companies are dismissed, each officer, superintending the company roll-call, reports, to the adjutant or other officer designated (by the commanding officer), the result of the roll-call; the adjutant, or officer designated, reports the result of the roll-call to the commanding officer (immediately afterward if he be present, and if not, the adjutant reports to him at his next office hour). (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 814.)

XI.—Undress Guard Mounting.

372. In bad weather, at night, or after long marches, undress will replace dress guard mounting. It is conducted on the same principles, except that the supernumeraries are not marched out with the details, and the first sergeants retire after reporting. The field music replaces the band, and it sounds off standing on the right of the guard. The music may be dispensed with; the officer of the day directs the adjutant: "*March the guard to its post, Sir!*" (¶ 391.)

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XII.—Formation of a Battalion.

373. For manœuvers the battalion is generally divided into an even number of companies.

Two companies constitute a *division*.

In forming line the companies are so posted that the senior captains may command divisions, having under them the junior captains corresponding in rank. The senior captain commands the right company, the second captain the left company, the third captain the right center, or color company, (*a*) the *color-bearer* of which is a sergeant, and his post is No. 2 of the left four of his company; the left four is the *color-guard*. The color-guard does not fix bayonets.

Companies are designated *numerically* from right to left when in line, and from front to rear when in column, *first company*, *second company*, and so on.

The numbers of companies change when the left is in front. (¶ 233.)

The companies to the right of the center of the battalion constitute the *right wing;* those to the left, the *left wing*. (¶ 264 and 386.)

Posts of Field Officers and Regimental Staff.

374. The field and staff officers are supposed to be mounted during all manœuvers; the adjutant is on foot.

The senior officer present commands the battalion.

The *colonel* is posted 30 yards in rear of the file-closers, opposite the center of the battalion. This distance is reduced as the front of the battalion is diminished.

The *lieutenant-colonel* and *major* are on a line 12 yards in rear of the file-closers; the lieutenant-colonel opposite the center of the right wing, and the major opposite the center of the left wing.

The *adjutant* and *sergeant-major* are opposite the right and left of the battalion, 6 yards in rear of the file-closers. They aid the lieutenant-colonel and major respectively in their duties.

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(*a.*) At *reviews*, *parades*, and *inspection*, the *adjutant* takes post 3 yards to the right of the front rank of the battalion; the *sergeant-major* 3 yards to the left of the front rank.

The *surgeon*, *quartermaster*, and other staff officers, in the order of their rank from right to left, are on the left of the colonel, and 3 yards in his rear.

(*b.*) In column the staff marches abreast of the center, on the flank *opposite the guide*, and at the same distance from the column as from the file-closers when in line. If the guide be changed, the staff, unless otherwise directed, passes by the rear of the column to the opposite flank.

In line, if the battalion wheels about by fours, the staff, unless otherwise directed, passes around either flank to the new position in rear.

In all battalion manœuvers, the staff moves to its new position, in line or column, by the shortest practicable line, not passing between subdivisions.

The *quartermaster-sergeant*, *commissary-sergeant*, and *hospital steward*, are in rear of the left center company in the order of their rank from right to left, 3 yards on the right and in line with the front rank of the band.

In all battalion manœuvers the non-commissioned staff, except the sergeant-major, conforms to the movements of the band. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 368.)

375. The staff and non-commissioned staff, except the adjutant and sergeant-major, may be excused from battalion manœuvers, except when preparing for forms of ceremony. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 369.)

Posts of the Band, and Trumpeters or Field Music.

376. The *band* is formed in two or more ranks, with sufficient intervals between the files, and distances between the ranks, to permit a free use of the instruments.

The *trumpeters*, if not with their companies, form the rear of the band. When the band is not present, the post of the trumpeters and their movements are the same as prescribed for the band.

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In line, the band is habitually posted 12 yards in rear of the file-closers, the left opposite the left of the left center company.

(*a.*) At reviews, parades, and inspections, the band is posted 12 yards from the right of the front rank of the battalion. (At guard-mountings the band takes post so that the left of its front rank will be 12 yards to the right of the front rank of the guard when formed.) In column, except at review and inspection, the band is 12 yards from the center of the column, on the flank opposite the guide. (At guard-mountings the band marches 12 yards in front of the guard, until it passess the officer of the day, when it wheels to the left out of the column, and takes post in front of and facing the officer of the day, ceasing to play when the guard passes it.) If the guide be changed, the band, unless otherwise directed, passes by the rear of the column to the opposite flank. In line, if the battalion wheels about by fours, the band, unless otherwise directed, passes around either flank to its position in rear.

In all battalion manœuvers, the band moves at quick, or double time, by the shortest practical line, to its position in line or in column, the march being so conducted as not to pass between the sub-divisions, nor delay their march.

(*b.*) When the signals for the drum-major are not used, (see Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 768,) the band is manœuvered as explained for a squad, the command *band* being substituted for *squad*.

When the battalion in column wheels about by fours, the band executes the counter-march;[1] when the battalion executes the *right*, *left*, or *about face*, the band faces in the same manner.

In marching, the different ranks of the band always dress to the right. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 370.)

[1] *To Counter-march.*—The drum-major faces the band and gives the signal. The movement is executed by the file-leaders to his right wheeling individually about to the right, and those to his left to the left; the other men of each file follow their file-leaders; the drum-major passes through the center.

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Markers.

377. Two markers, who carry small flags on staffs about 5 feet long, selected from the men of the color company, are used in establishing the line of battle of a battalion; they retire, at the command *guides posts*, behind the flanks of the color company, and accompany the file-closers. At inspection, they accompany the color-guard to the front, and are inspected with it, taking posts 2 yards from the rear rank, in rear of the right and left files. The left guide of the color company is inspected with his company.

To Form the Battalion.

378. The companies being formed on their parade grounds, *adjutant's call* is sounded, at which the adjutant and sergeant-major, the latter on the left, each covered by a marker, march to the regimental parade ground, where they post the markers facing each other at a distance apart a little less than the front of a company; the adjutant posts the marker nearest the right of the line, the sergeant-major the one nearest the left, each standing 3 yards in rear of the marker nearest him; the markers being assured, the adjutant takes a side step (¶ 41) to the left, the sergeant-major a side step to the right, draw swords, (¶ 153,) and face about; the adjutant then proceeds company distance toward the right of the line, the sergeant-major company distance toward the left of the line, when they halt, face about, (¶ 26 and 27,) and again cover the markers; the line is prolonged in the right wing, by the right guides, who *precede* their companies on the line by 15 or 20 yards, and establish themselves (¶ 379) facing the markers, each at company distance from the marker or guide in front of him; the adjutant assures the position of the right guides, placing himself in their rear as they successively arrive; the line is similarly prolonged in the left wing by the left guides, the sergeant-major assuring them in their positions as they successively arrive. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 373.)

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(*a.*) The garrison parade ground is used for parades, inspections, guard-mountings, drills, etc., and it should be large enough for manœuvering, at the same time, all the troops at the garrison. For four companies the ground set apart for the parade should be *at least* 100 yards wide by 80 yards in depth. The parade should be free from shrubbery, level, and as even as it is possible to make it. It should be covered with grass, and the *grass cut short* when the parade is required for military purposes. Shade trees ought to be set out on the four sides of the parade.

379. The guides invert their pieces in front of the center of the body, barrel to the right, the right hand below the left, the small of the stock above the head. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 374.)

380. The color company is the first established, and is conducted by its captain so as to arrive from the rear parallel to the line of markers. When it arrives at 3 yards from the line, the captain halts it, places himself, facing to the front, near the left marker, and then dresses the company to the left, the breasts of the men opposite the right and left markers, resting respectively against their left and right arms; the companies of the right wing (¶ 373) form successively from left to right (¶ 378 and 379), each being halted at 3 yards from the line and dressed to the left, as explained for the color company; the left guide, at the command *halt*, returns to the line of file-closers; the companies of the left wing form successively from right to left, and are dressed to the right. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 375.)

381. In all alignments, the first-sergeants, if not employed to mark the line, step into the rear rank, to enable the captains to dress their companies. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 376.)

382. To enable the captain of the company on the left of the color to align his company to the right, the captain of the color company steps a pace forward if he be the sen-

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ior, or into the rear rank if he be the junior; if the senior, he steps back into the front rank as soon as the junior captain commands *front*; the latter steps back to the rear rank; the first-sergeant of the left center company steps back to the line of file-closers. *This rule applies whenever two companies in line dress toward each other.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 377.)

383. Each captain commands: 1. (*Such*) *Company*, 2. *Support*, 3. ARMS, as soon as the captain next succeeding him in his own wing commands *front*; the flank companies *support arms* as soon as dressed. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 378.) (¶ 373.)

384. Before sounding *adjutant's call*, the *band* takes a position designated by the adjutant, and marches at the same time as the companies to its position in line.

The *colonel* takes post facing the line, at a distance in front of the center of battalion, about equal to half its front.

The adjutant having assured the position of the right guide of the right company, faces about (¶ 26,) marches 3 yards to the right of the front rank; faces to the left, moves 2 yards to the front, faces to the left and halts, and, when the last company arriving on the line is brought to *support arms*, commands: 1. *Guides*, 2. POSTS.

At the command *guides posts*, the captain, guides, and markers take their posts in line (¶193 and 377); the first-sergeants who are not employed to mark the line, step a pace to the rear to permit the second-sergeants or markers to pass through their intervals to the line of file-closers, after which they return to the front rank. *This rule is general.* (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 379 and 380.)

(*a.*) If the battalion be formed for inspection or dress parade, the adjutant and sergeant-major take posts on the right and left of the battalion (¶374 *a*) at the command *guides posts*, (except at dress parade, see ¶ 387); if for drill, see Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 381, etc., etc.

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385. At all parades and inspections of a battalion, the field and staff are dismounted; they are also dismounted at review, unless the reviewing officer be mounted. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 808.)

386. All ceremonies are executed in single rank by the same commands and means as in double rank. (¶ 264.)

XIII.—Dress Parade.

387. At the *assembly* (¶ 392) the companies form under arms on their respective parade-grounds, and are inspected by their captains; the inspection being completed, *adjutant's call* is sounded, at which the line is formed on the battalion parade-ground, bayonets fixed. (¶ 378 to 384.)

The commanding officer takes his post at a convenient distance in front of the center, facing the line.

The adjutant (¶ 384) having commanded *guides posts*, directs the first captain to bring his company to *parade rest*. The captains, commencing on the right, successively face about and command: 1. (*Such*) *Company*, 2. *Carry*, 3. ARMS, 4. *Order*, 5. ARMS, 6. *Parade*, 7. REST, resume their front, and take position of parade rest; the adjutant then takes his post (¶ 374 *a*), commands: SOUND OFF, and takes the position of parade rest. (¶ 158.)

The band, commencing on the right, (¶ 376 *a*,) plays in quick time passing in front of the (field officers or) captains, to the left of the line, and back to its post on the right; at evening parade, after the strain is finished, *retreat* is sounded by the trumpeters or field-music. (¶ 376 *b*.)

The adjutant then steps 2 yards to the front, faces to the left, and commands:

1. *Battalion*, 2. ATTENTION, 3, *Carry*, 4. ARMS, 5. *Rear open order.*

Having aligned the guides for the rear rank, [the first-sergeants, and the sergeants on the left of the battalion,

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place themselves 3 yards in rear of the front rank, (¶ 201,) opposite their places in line, in order to mark the new alignment of the rear rank; they are aligned by the adjutant on the left sergeant, who inverts his piece (¶ 379),] the adjutant steps 3 yards to the front of the front rank, faces to the left, and commands: 6. MARCH.

At which the ranks are opened. (As explained in ¶ 201, except that the captains place themselves 3 yards in front of the centers of their companies.) (¶ 386.)

The adjutant, having verified the alignment of the officers, the ranks, and file-closers, returns to the right of the front rank, faces to the left, commands: FRONT, and then passes in rear of the line of company officers to the center of the battalion, turns to the right, and marches to a point midway between the line of officers and the commanding officer, when he halts, faces about, and commands:

1. *Present*, 2. ARMS.

At the second command, the officers (¶ 157) and men present arms. The adjutant then faces about (¶ 26), salutes (¶ 169) the commanding officer, and reports: "*Sir! The parade is formed.*" The commanding officer returns the salute with the right hand (¶ 22), and directs the adjutant: "*Take your post, Sir.*"

The adjutant takes his post 3 yards to the left and one to the rear of the commanding officer, passing by his right and rear. The commanding officer, while the band is playing, stands at parade rest, *with his arms folded*, in which position he continues till arms are about to be presented, when he comes to attention. The adjutant having taken his post, the commanding officer draws his sword, and commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, and adds such exercises in the manual of arms as he may desire, concluding with *order arms*. He then directs the adjutant to receive the reports, and returns his sword, (¶ 164,) (and stands at attention).

Adjutant passes by the right of the commanding officer, advances toward the line, halts midway between him and the line of officers, and commands:

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1. FIRST SERGEANTS, 2. TO THE FRONT AND CENTER, 3. MARCH, (or, *double time*, MARCH.)

At the first command, the first sergeants carry arms; at the second command, they step 2 yards to the front, and face toward the center; the drum-major at the same time faces to the left; at the third command, the first-sergeants and the drum-major march to the center, and successively face to the front; the adjutant then commands: REPORT.

At this command, the drum-major and the first-sergeants, commencing on the right, successively salute (see Trumpet Signals *a* and ¶ 143) and report: the drum-major, "*Band and trumpeters*, (or *field-music*), *present or accounted for*," or, "(so many) *musicians* (or *trumpeters*) *absent;*" the sergeants, "*Company* (*A*, *etc.*), *present or accounted for*, or, "(so many) *sergeants*, *corporals*, or *privates absent.*"

The reports being made, the adjutant commands:

1. *First-sergeants*, 2. *To your posts*, 3. MARCH, (or *double time*, MARCH).

At the command *march*, the first-sergeants and drum-major face outward, and resume their places; the first-sergeants pass through their intervals a yard to the rear, face about, step into the front rank, and then order arms.

The adjutant now faces about, salutes the commanding officer, and reports: "*Sir! all are present, or accounted for*," or, "*Sir!* (so many) *officers* or *enlisted men are absent.*" The commanding officer acknowledges his salute, and directs: "*Publish the orders, Sir*," when the adjutant faces about and commands: *Attention to Orders.*

He then reads the orders, after which he faces about, salutes the commanding officer, and reports: "*Sir, the orders are published.*" The commander acknowledges the salute, and then directs: "*Dismiss the parade, Sir!*" at which the adjutant faces about and commands:

PARADE IS DISMISSED.

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At this command, all the officers (come to a carry and) return their swords, and face toward the center; the officers then step off at the same time with the adjutant, close upon the center, and successively face to the front, the two officers nearest the center preserve an interval for the adjutant, who passes through the interval a yard to the rear, when he halts, and faces about; all the officers having faced to the front, the adjutant steps into his place and commands:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide center*, 3. MARCH.

At the third command, they march to the front, dressing on the center, the band playing; on approaching the commanding officer, the adjutant commands:

1. *Officers*, 2. HALT.

At the command *halt*, given at 6 yards from the commanding officer, the music ceases, and the officers halt, and salute with the right hand. The hands remain at the visor till the salute is acknowledged, and drop at the same time with the hand of the commanding officer. The commanding officer then gives such instructions as he may deem necessary, which concludes the ceremony. (The sergeant-major returns sword and retires.)

As the officers disperse, the music is resumed; the first-sergeants step to the front (¶209) and close the ranks of their respective companies; the third-sergeant of each company places himself on the right of the front rank, the first-sergeants then march their companies to the company parade-grounds, where they are dismissed, the band continuing to play till the companies clear the battalion parade-ground. When the line at parade is very short, the band may play in common time; or, it may play to the left in common time, ceasing during the countermarch, upon the completion of which, without halting, it strikes up in quick time. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 810.) (See foot note, ¶ 376.)

(*a.*) If all the *field officers and regimental staff* attend dress parade, they take posts (¶ 374) as the line is

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formed. At the command *rear open order*, the lieutenant-colonel goes to the right of the line of captains, and the major to the left, and at the command *march*, they take posts 6 yards from the line of company officers in front of the centers of their own wings of the battalion. They salute (¶ 157) with the battalion. At the command *parade is dismissed*, they place themselves on the right and left flanks respectively of the company officers, and march to the front with them. The other officers are on the left of the colonel, and 3 yards to his rear during the ceremony.

The non-commissioned staff officers are 12 yards in rear of the left center company.

388. At parade and other forms of ceremony a non-commissioned officer in command of his company, places himself on its right at the command *guides posts*.

At parade, before bringing his company to *parade rest*, he steps 2 yards to the front, and faces to the left; having given his commands he faces to the left, passes through his interval a yard to the rear, faces about, steps into his place, and then comes to *parade rest*. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 811.)

389. At formations for drill, a non-commissioned officer in command of his company, at the command *guides posts*, places himself on the right of his company, and, as soon as arms have been presented to the commanding officer and brought to the carry, he takes the post prescribed for the captain. At inspection, when the ranks are open, his place is on the right of the front rank. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 812.)

Review of a Battalion.

390. The adjutant instructs the drum-major where the column will change direction, (see ¶ 199, 374 to 386 and 387 *a*.), and marks a post for the reviewing officer. Being in line, the colonel, in front, commands:

1. *Prepare for review*, 2. *Rear open order*, 3. MARCH.

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(¶ 387.) The colonel aligns the officers and front rank; the lieutenant-colonel the rear rank; the adjutant the file-closers; the colonel then commands: 4. FRONT, and passes in front of the company officers to a point 6 yards in front of the field officers, and commands: 1. *Present*, 2. ARMS. (¶ 157.) The band plays, if necessary (¶ 356). The colonel then commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, and joins the reviewing officer; they go to the right, then in front of the company officers to the left, and return to the right, passing in rear of the file-closers; the band plays during this time.

The reviewing officer and the colonel return to their respective posts in front of the center, and the colonel commands: 1. *Close order*, 2. MARCH (¶ 202); the field and staff stand fast. The colonel then commands: 1. *Companies right wheel*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Pass in review*, 4. *Forward*, 5. *Guide right*, 6. MARCH. At the second command, the companies wheel (¶ 217); the staff, except the adjutant, take post in order of rank from right to left, 6 yards in front of the leading captain; the non-commissioned staff, except the sergeant-major, take post in order of rank from right to left, 6 yards in rear of the rear company; the band takes post 12 yards in front of the staff; the lieutenant-colonel on line with first company, the major on line with rear company, the adjutant on line with second company, the sergeant-major on line with company next to the rear, each 6 yards from the left flank.

At the last command the band plays, the column steps off and changes direction at the points indicated. The colonel takes post 6 yards in front of the staff at second change of direction, and after saluting, takes post on the right of the reviewing officer; the band, after passing the reviewing officer, wheels to the left out of the column, and takes post in front of and facing him, where it remains till the rear of the column has passed, when it counter-marches (¶ 376 *b.*), and returns to its post before the review, and ceases to play.

(¶ 157 *a.*) If the reviewing officer be entitled to it, the color salutes, drums beating (¶ 356), the band continuing to play; he only returns the salutes of the colonel and color.

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The head of the column having changed direction to the left *the fourth time*, the colonel rejoins the battalion, and commands: *Guide left*, and, when it arrives on the original ground, wheels it into line to the left, open ranks and salutes, which ends the review. The colonel manœuvers the battalion if the reviewing officer desires it; if not, he closes ranks, and directs the captains to march off their companies.

If it be desirable to pass in review the second time, the colonel, instead of *Guide left*, commands: 1. *Double time*, 2. MARCH, and takes post as before (¶ 145 and 159), and the review is concluded as already explained. The band, previously notified, plays in double time at its post in front of the reviewing officer.

If there is to be a review before an inspector junior in rank to the colonel, the latter reviews it, and is accompanied by the inspector. (Extract Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 815.)

XIV.—Dress Guard Mounting.

391. The *commanding officer* holds the adjutant responsible for this ceremony.

(*a.*) The *adjutant* details the officers to serve as officers of the day and officers of the guard; he assigns the band (¶ 376,) its post (¶ 376 *a.*); instructs the drum-major where the column will change direction; and tells the sergeant-major how many men to detail for guard.

(*b.*) The *sergeant-major* posts the *names* of the non-commissioned officers and field-musicians, and the *number* of privates each company is to furnish for guard; he designates places, facing the parade (¶ 378 *a.*), for the details after inspection by the first-sergeants, and tells them the order in which they will bring their details up to form the guard.

(*c.*) Each *first-sergeant* will carry on guard-mounting a list of the detail from his company, thrust in the left side of his belt (*g*).

(*d.*) The adjutant and sergeant-major should approach the line from the front, or from the left. In the former case, the adjutant halts when in his position 12 yards in front

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of the center of the guard when formed; the sergeant-major marches 12 yards further on, turns to the left. and when he arrives at his place, halts and faces about (¶ 27). In the latter case the adjutant halts when opposite his place, and the sergeant-major continues to his place, where he halts and faces about; as soon as the adjutant is uncovered by the sergeant-major, he faces to the left and marches in quick time to his place, halts, and faces about (¶ 26).

The adjutant stands at attention while the guard is formed.

Guard-Mounting of a Battalion.

(*e.*) At the *assembly of trumpeters* (¶ 392), the *band* takes its post. (¶ 376 *a.*)

(*f.*) At the *assembly of guard details* (¶ 392), the *first sergeants* form their details (¶ 198) on their company parades; the non-commissioned officers and supernumeraries *fall in* in the line of file-closers. After *left face*, the first-sergeant verifies his list of the detail, and gives the necessary orders for fixing bayonets (¶ 199); he then commands: 1. *Rear open order*, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT, 4. *Arms*, 5. PORT; and inspects the dress and general appearance of the men, replacing by the supernumerary any man whose condition makes him unfit to go on guard. He then commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Close order*, 4. MARCH, marches the detail to the place designated by the sergeant-major, and gives the necessary orders for coming to *in place rest.*

(*g.*) The details being in place rest, the *adjutant* raises his hand for *adjutant's call.* (¶ 392.)

The *band* plays a march in quick or double time, as previously directed. The music ceases when the last detail arrives on the line. The band dress to the left. (¶ 376 *a.*)

The *adjutant* and *sergeant-major*, the latter on the left, march to the parade. (¶ 378 *a.* and 391 *d.*)

The *first sergeants* command: 1. *Detail*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. *Carry*, 4. ARMS, 5. *Right shoulder*, 6. ARMS, take post near the left, and give the necessary orders to conduct their details so as to arrive successively on line

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from the rear, in the order designated, when each first-sergeant commands: 1. *Detail*, 2. HALT, places himself near the left of his detail, in front of and facing the sergeant-major, and commands;[1] 1. *Rear open order*, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT. The front rank dresses up to the line of the sergeant-major and first-sergeants, the right front-rank man of the first detail places his breast against the left arm of the sergeant-major. The supernumeraries step back to a line 3 yards in rear of the non-commissioned officers, who remain in the line of file-closers. The rear-rank men close in to the right, and the first-sergeants, if necessary, order men from front to rear rank, to equalize the ranks.

Beginning on the right, the first-sergeants, after commanding *front*, salute (¶ 143) the sergeant-major (or an acting sergeant-major), and report: *The detail is correct;* or, (so many) *sergeants, corporals, or privates are absent,* then pass by the right of the guard, hand the sergeant-major their lists (*c.*), and place themselves 3 yards in rear of and covering their respective supernumeraries.

The *officers of the guard* place themselves between the band and the guard before the last detail arrives.

The *sergeant-major* returns the salutes of the first sergeants with the right hand (¶ 21 and 23), draws sword (¶ 153 and 163), passes down the front rank, up the rear rank, and counts the men; he then returns to the right of the front rank, and commands: 1. *Count*, 2. FOURS, completing the last four, if necessary (¶ 198); then divides the guard into two platoons (¶ 190), and indicates with his sword the division of platoons;[2] after which he proceeds to the right of the guard, salutes (¶ 163), and hands the senior officer of the guard the list of the details (¶ 173); he then commands: 1. *Right*, 2. DRESS, and verifies the alignment of the front rank, rear rank, file-closers, supernumeraries, and first-sergeants; then returns to the right of the front rank, commands: 3. FRONT, and passes to the center of the guard,

[1] If in single rank, the non-commissioned officers step 3 yards to the rear of the rank, and all dress to the right.

[2] If the guard be small, the division into platoons is omitted.

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turns to the right, halts midway to the adjutant, salutes, and reports: "*Sir! The details are correct;*" or, "*Sir!* (so many) *sergeants, corporals,* or *privates are absent.*"

The *adjutant* returns the salute with the right hand (¶ 22), and commands: *Take your post*, at which the sergeant-major returns to the carry (¶ 153), faces about, approaches to within 2 yards of the center of the guard, turns to the right, and places himself facing to the front, 3 yards to the left of the front rank.

The *officers of the guard*, immediately after the sergeant-major takes his post, post themselves facing to the front, 3 yards in front of the front rank, the senior opposite the center of the first platoon, the junior opposite the center of the second, and draw swords (¶ 161).

The adjutant then draws sword, and commands:[1] 1. *Officers and non-commissioned officers to the front and center*, 2. MARCH, at which the officers of the guard advance, closing toward each other, and halt 3 yards from the adjutant; the non-commissioned officers pass by the flanks, sergeants between the guard and band, and corporals on the left of the sergeant-major, all closing on the center, and form in the order of rank from right to left, and halt 6 yards from the adjutant.

The adjutant then assigns them posts as follows:[2]

Senior officer, commander of the guard, and chief of the first platoon; junior officer, chief of the second platoon; senior sergeant, right guide and guide of the first platoon; second sergeant, left guide and guide of the second platoon; file-closers of the first platoon; file-closers of the second platoon.

The adjutant then resumes his post in front, and com-

[1] If there be but one officer of the guard, he places himself in front of the center of the guard, and the commands of the adjutant are: 1. *Officer and non-commissioned officers to the front and center*, 2. MARCH. If there be no officer of the guard, the adjutant commands: 1. *Non-commissioned officers to the front and center*, 2. MARCH.

[2] The commands of the adjutant are modified, when there is but one officer of the guard, when there is no officer of the guard, and when the guard is too small to be divided into platoons.

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mands:[1] 1. *Officer and non-commissioned officers*, 2. *To your posts*, 3. MARCH, at which the junior officer and the non-commissioned officers of the guard face about (¶ 25 and 26), and take the posts assigned them, the junior officer 3 yards in front of the center of the second platoon; the non-commissioned officers pass around the flanks by the same routes they came to the front.

The adjutant then directs the commander of the guard: 1. *Inspect your guard, sir.*[2] At which the latter faces about and commands: 1. *Order*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Inspection*, 4. ARMS, (¶ 158, 165 and 175.) He then returns his sword and inspects the guard; after the inspection of arms, he goes to the right of the guard, draws sword, and commands: 1. *Open*, 2. BOXES (¶ 178), returns sword, and inspects the boxes.

The *supernumeraries* and *first-sergeants* do not toss up their pieces nor open boxes, unless specially directed to do so by the adjutant.

The *sergeant-major* executes *order arms*, and remains in this position during the inspection.

The *band* plays during the entire inspection.

The *adjutant* returns his sword, observes the general condition of the guard, and replaces any man who does not present a creditable appearance by a supernumerary from the same company. If there be no supernumerary, he orders the man to fall out, and, after guard-mounting, has another man detailed.

[1] If there be but one officer of the guard, the adjutant commands: 1. *Non-commissioned officers*, 2. *To your posts*, 3. MARCH. The senior sergeant takes his post in the line of file-closers opposite the center of the second platoon. If there be no officer of the guard, the sergeants designated as chiefs of platoon place themselves in the line of file-closers, opposite the centers of their platoons. If the guard be too small to be divided into platoons, the sergeant who commands the guard, places himself on the right of the front rank, and is covered by the right guide in the rear rank.

[2] The junior officer of the guard may, at the discretion of the senior, inspect the rear rank. If he remains in his place, he takes the position prescribed in ¶ 364 *a*. If there be no officer of the guard, this command is omitted, and the adjutant commands: 1. *Order*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Inspection*, 4. ARMS, and inspects the guard himself.

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The adjutant, when directed, selects as *orderly* for the commanding officer the private who is the neatest in general appearance, and who has the cleanest gun, and notifies the officer of the guard of his selection. The inspection ended, the adjutant, passing down the front of the guard, places himself about 30 yards in front of and facing the center of the guard, and draws sword; the officers of the guard, also coming from the right of the guard, place themselves 3 yards in front of the centers of their respective platoons, and draw swords.[1]

The *officers of the day* take post in front of and facing the guard, about 30 yards or more from the adjutant, the old officer of the day 3 yards to the right, and 1 yard to the rear of the new officer of the day. Both take the position of parade rest, *with arms folded.*

The adjutant then commands: 1. *Parade*, 2. REST, 3. SOUND OFF.

The adjutant and sergeant-major come to parade rest.

The band plays along the line in front of the officers of the guard to the left, and back to its place on the right, when it ceases. (See foot note, ¶ 376 *b.*)

The adjutant now comes to *attention*, then to a *carry*, and commands: 1. *Guard*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. *Carry*, 4. ARMS, 5. *Close order*, 6. MARCH, 7. *Present*, 8. ARMS.

The first-sergeants and supernumeraries, and the sergeant-major, come to attention with the guard. The sergeant-major executes *carry arms* with the guard.

At the command *march*, the officers face about and take post 2 yards in front of the centers of their platoons.[2] The officers of the guard salute as prescribed in ¶ 157, and the sergeant-major salutes at the command arms. (¶ 163.) Both officers of the day come to attention. The adjutant faces the new officer of the day, salutes (¶ 169), and reports: "*Sir! The guard is formed.*" The new officer of the day

[1] If there be but one officer of the guard, he places himself 3 yards in front of the center of the guard.

[2] If there be but one officer of the guard, he places himself 2 yards in front of the center of the guard.

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salutes with the right hand, and says: *March the guard in review, Sir.*[1]

The adjutant faces about and commands:[2] 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Platoons right wheel*, 4. MARCH, 5. *Pass in review*, 6. *Forward*, 7. *Guide right*, 8. MARCH.

At the *fourth* command,[3] the platoons wheel as prescribed in ¶ 273; the band wheels to the right and takes post 12 yards in front of the guard; the adjutant takes post abreast of the first platoon and 6 yards from its left flank; the sergeant-major 6 yards from the left flank of the second platoon. At the *seventh* command, the guides go to the right. (¶ 276.)

At the *eighth* command, both officers of the day come to parade rest, *with arms folded;* the first sergeants and supernumeraries come to parade rest by command of the senior first-sergeant; and the column moves forward, the band playing in quick time, and changes direction, without command *from the adjutant*, at the points previously indicated. (*a;* also, see ¶ 376 *a.*, 392 *a.*, and 157 *a.*) Both officers of the day come to attention as the drum-major is about to salute; the first-sergeants and supernumeraries

[1] The officer of the day may direct the adjutant: *March the guard (in double time) to its post, Sir*, at which the adjutant faces about, and commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Guard to its post*, 4. *Fours right*, 5. MARCH; or, 5. *Double time*, 6. MARCH. At the *fourth* command the commander of the guard places himself, facing to the right, 2 yards in front of the right guide. If there be two officers of the guard, the junior takes post in rear of his platoon. At the last command the guard wheels by fours to the right; the field-musicians take post 2 yards in front (¶ 193); the adjutant and sergeant-major return swords and retire; the senior first-sergeant commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, and each first-sergeant marches off his supernumerary; the officers of the day salute each other as before, and the band retires.

[2] If the guard be too small to divide into platoons the adjutant commands: 3. *Guard right wheel*, 4. MARCH, etc., and the guard passes in review as before; the commander is 2 yards in front of its center; if there are two officers of the guard, the junior is in the line of file-closers; the adjutant is 6 yards from its left flank, and the sergeant-major behind him on a line with the file-closers. The sergeant-major comes to *carry arms* with the guard.

[3] If there be no officer of the guard the chiefs of platoon do, at the *third* and *fourth* commands, as prescribed in ¶ 273.

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come to attention at the same time, by command of the senior first-sergeant. The two field musicians detailed detach themselves from the rear of the band, when the latter wheels out of the column, and march two yards in front of the guard. The new officer of the day returns the salute of the drum-major with the right hand, and uncovers while the guard passes, holding his cap over his left shoulder with the right hand. He then puts his cap on, and the two officers of the day face toward each other, salute (¶ 169), and then comply with existing orders. (¶ 829 to 832.)

The guard having passed the officers of the day, the adjutant halts, the sergeant-major comes up on his left and halts, when both return swords and retire. The senior first-sergeant commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, when each first-sergeant marches off his supernumerary and dismisses him. The commander of the guard then commands: 1. *Guide left*, and wheels it into line to the left without halting, (¶ 286,) the chief of the second platoon taking post in the line of file-closers opposite the center of his platoon. The commander then breaks the guard into column of fours to the right (¶225 or 231), places himself on the left of the leading guide, and, preceded by the field musicians, who begin to play when the band ceases, conducts the guard to its post.

As the new guard approaches the guard house, the old guard is formed in line, with the field-music 2 yards to its right; and, when the field-music of the new guard arrives opposite its left,[1] the senior officer of the old guard, standing 2 yards in front of, and facing its center, commands: 1. *Present*, 2. ARMS, and then faces to the front, and salutes.

The new guard having passsed, he comes to a *carry*, faces about, and commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS.

The new guard marches in quick time past the old guard, arms at a carry, officers saluting. The command *carry arms* should be given just before the new guard laps the old guard. The field-music having marched 3 yards beyond the

[1] If either guard be commanded by a sergeant, he presents with his guard, standing on the right or left of the front rank, according as he commands the old or the new guard.

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field-music of the old guard, changes direction to the right, and, followed by the guard, changes direction to the left when on a line with the file-closers of the old guard. The change of direction is without command, and the senior officer of the guard halts on the line of the front rank of the old guard, allows his guard to march past him, and, when its rear approaches, forms line to the left (¶ 225, 258 or 261), halts it, establishes the left guide 3 yards to the right of the field-music of the old guard, and on a line with its front rank, and then dresses his guard to the left. The field-music of the new guard is 2 yards to its right.

The new guard being dressed, the commander of each guard places himself 2 yards in front of and facing the center of his guard, commands: 1. *Present*, 2. ARMS, resumes his front, and salutes. They then return to the *carry*, face about, and command: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Order*, 4. ARMS.

The commander of the new guard now divides it into three reliefs, numbering them *first*, *second* and *third*, from right to left, and directs a list of the guard to be made. (¶ 839 of Reed's Military Science and Tactics.) Experienced soldiers are placed over the arms of the guard, and at responsible posts. The commander takes possession of the guard house, and the articles and prisoners under charge of the guard. (¶ 839.)

During the time of relieving the sentinels, the two guards stand *in place rest*, or they may *stack arms*. (¶ 179 and 181.) The old commander gives to the new all the information and instructions relating to his post. (¶ 833 to 873 of Reed's Military Science and Tactics.)

(*h.*) For the method of *relieving and posting sentinels*, see Upton's Inf. Tac., or Regan's Manual of Guard Duty.

(*i.*) The *first relief* having been posted so as to relieve the sentinels of the old guard, the latter form on the left of the old guard; both guards are then brought to a *carry;* the commander of the old guard marches it, with the guide right, 6 yards to the front, and commands: 1. *Fours right*,

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2. MARCH. The field music begins to play, and the guard marches in quick time past the new guard, which stands at *present arms*, all officers saluting.

The new guard is brought to a *carry* as soon as the old guard has passed; and, when the latter has marched about 50 yards, the new commander commands: 1. *Order*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Stack*, 4. ARMS, 5. *Break ranks*, 6. MARCH; or, 1. *Arms*, 2. PORT, 3. *Break ranks*, 4. MARCH.

On arriving on the parade (¶ 378 *a.*), the commander of the old guard forms it in line, and halts it, orders the details successively 2 yards to the front, and sends each, under charge of a non-commissioned officer or private, to its company parade for dismissal.

Guard-Mounting of a Separate Company.

(*j.*) At the *assembly of trumpeters* (¶ 392), the field-musicians take post so that the one on the left will be 2 yards to the right of the guard when formed.

(*k.*) At the *assembly of guard details*, the first-sergeant forms the detail in single rank, fixes bayonets, and inspects it (*f.*), dismisses the supernumerary, then turns it over to the non-commissioned officer of the detail.

(*l.*) The detail being *in place rest*, the adjutant, or other officer who is to mount the guard, raises his hand for *adjutant's call*, at which the music starts up; the adjutant and first-sergeant, who now acts as sergeant-major, the latter on the left, march to the parade (¶ 378 *a.* and 391 *d.*); the non-commissioned officer of the detail commands: 1. *Detail*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. *Carry*, 4. ARMS, 5. *Right shoulder*, 6. ARMS, takes post near the left, and gives the necessary orders to conduct the detail so as to arrive on line from the rear, when he commands: 1. *Detail*, 2. HALT, places himself near the left of his detail, in front of and facing the acting sergeant-major, and commands: 1. *Right*, 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT, salutes, and reports: *The detail is correct;* or, (so many) *privates are absent*, then passes by the right, and places himself 2 yards in rear of the rank; the music ceases at the command *halt*.

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The acting sergeant-major returns the salute with the right hand, draws sword, and commands: 1. *Count*, 2. FOURS, 3. *Right*, 4. DRESS, 5. FRONT, goes to the center of the guard, turns to the right, halts midway to the adjutant, salutes, and reports: *Sir! The detail is correct;* or *Sir!* (so many) *privates are absent.*

The adjutant returns the salute, and commands: *Take your post*, at which the sergeant-major comes to a *carry*, faces about, and takes post 3 yards to the left of the guard.

The adjutant draws sword, and commands: 1. *Non-commissioned officer to the front and center*, 2. MARCH, at which he places himself in front of and 6 yards from the adjutant. The adjutant then commands: 1. *Non-commissioned officer, commander of the guard*, 2. *To your post*, 3. MARCH, at which he takes post on the right of the guard. The adjutant then commands: 1. *Order*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Inspection*, 4. ARMS; he then returns sword, and inspects the guard, boxes, (¶ 178) and all; the sergeant-major *orders arms*, (¶ 158) and stands so during the inspection; the music plays during the inspection.

The adjutant selects an orderly when directed. The inspection ended, the adjutant places himself about 30 yards in front of and facing the center of the guard, draws sword, and commands: 1. *Parade*, 2. REST, 3. SOUND OFF. The adjutant and sergeant-major come to parade rest; the music plays a tune, standing on the right.

The adjutant comes to attention and carry, and commands:[1] 1. *Guard*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. *Carry*, 4. ARMS, 5. *Present*, 6. ARMS.

The sergeant-major executes the commands with the guard. The adjutant faces the officer of the day, salutes (¶ 169), and reports: *Sir! The guard is formed.* The officer of the day salutes, and says: *March the guard to its post, sir.* The adjutant faces about, and commands: 1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS, 3. *Guard to its post*, 4. *Right*, 5. FACE,

[1] If the adjutant be the new officer of the day, he omits the fifth and sixth commands, and commands: 1. *Guard to its post*, etc., then returns his sword, faces about, and salutes (¶ 169), the old officer of the day, who stands in the place prescribed for the new.

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6. *Forward*, 7. MARCH; or, 4. *Twos right*, 5. MARCH. At the *fourth* command, the commander of the guard steps 2 yards to the front and faces to the right. The sergeant-major comes to *carry arms* with the guard. The musicians wheel to the right at the *fifth* command. At the last command the adjutant and sergeant-major retire, the guard moves off, and the officers of the day salute each other and retire.

The officers of the day take post 30 yards, or so, in rear of the adjutant, and stand at parade rest *with arms folded*, while the music *sounds off*, and come to attention before the *present*.

The same honors are rendered at the guard-house, as explained for *guard mounting of a battalion*. (*g*.)

XV.—Trumpet Signals.

392. The *assembly of trumpeters* is the signal for the trumpeters to assemble; also first signal to form ranks.

The *assembly* is the signal for forming the company.

Assembly of guard details is the signal for the details to form in ranks on their company parade-grounds.

Adjutant's call is the signal for companies and guard details to assemble on the camp or garrison parade-ground.

Assembly, *reveille*, *retreat*, *tattoo*, *adjutant's call*, *to the color*, the *flourishes*, and the *marches*, are sounded by all the trumpeters united; the other camp or garrison calls, as a general rule, are sounded by the trumpeter of the guard or orderly trumpeter.

The morning gun is fired at the first note of the *reveille*, or, if marches be played before the reveille, it is fired at the commencement of the first march.

The evening gun is fired at the last note of the *retreat*.

For the music, see Upton's Infantry Tactics.

(*a*.) The drum-major, before making his report at parade, salutes by bringing his staff to a vertical position, the head of the staff up and opposite the left shoulder. (Upton's Inf. Tac., ¶ 768.)

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